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GUIDE TO INLAND VEGETATED WETLANDS IN MASSACHUSETTS



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Inland Wetland Boundary Delineation
and
Plant Identification
under the
Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act

March 1988

Department of Environmental Quality Engineering

Division of Wetlands and Waterways

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GUIDE TO INLAND VEGETATED WETLANDS IN MASSACHUSETTS



Compiled by:

Mary Ann DiPinto and Robert McCollum
DEQE Western Regional Office

Edited by:

Jane Steven, Intern
Managing Editor: Christy Foote-Smith, Deputy Director

Illustrations by Abigail Rorer from *Freshwater Wetlands*
by Dennis W. Magee. Courtesy of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Department of Environmental Quality Engineering Division of Wetlands and Waterways

Michael Dukakis, Governor
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Russell Sylva, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Quality Engineering

James Hoyte, Secretary
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs

Gary Clayton, Director
Division of Wetlands & Waterways Regulation, DEQE

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INTRODUCTION

As scientific knowledge about functions and values of wetlands has increased, so has recognition of the need to protect them. Massachusetts led the nation by enacting the first wetlands protection laws in the mid 1960s for coastal and inland areas. In 1972 the Massachusetts Legislature passed the Wetlands Protection Act, MGL C.131, s.40 (the Act), a comprehensive program for inland and coastal areas, and established local conservation commissions as the primary permitting authority for activities impacting wetlands. The state Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE) acts on appeals of local decisions. In 1983 DEQE promulgated state-of-the-art wetlands regulations (310 CMR 10.00) to guide wetland permit decisions. Additional regulations protecting wildlife habitat in wetlands became effective November 1, 1987.

The Act acknowledges that wetlands are significant to public or private water supply, ground water supply, flood control, storm damage prevention, prevention of pollution, protection of land containing shellfish, protection of fisheries, and protection of wildlife habitat. Poorly planned development in wetlands can result in costly flooding and contamination of water supplies as well as reduction in the diversity and stability of plant and animal life.

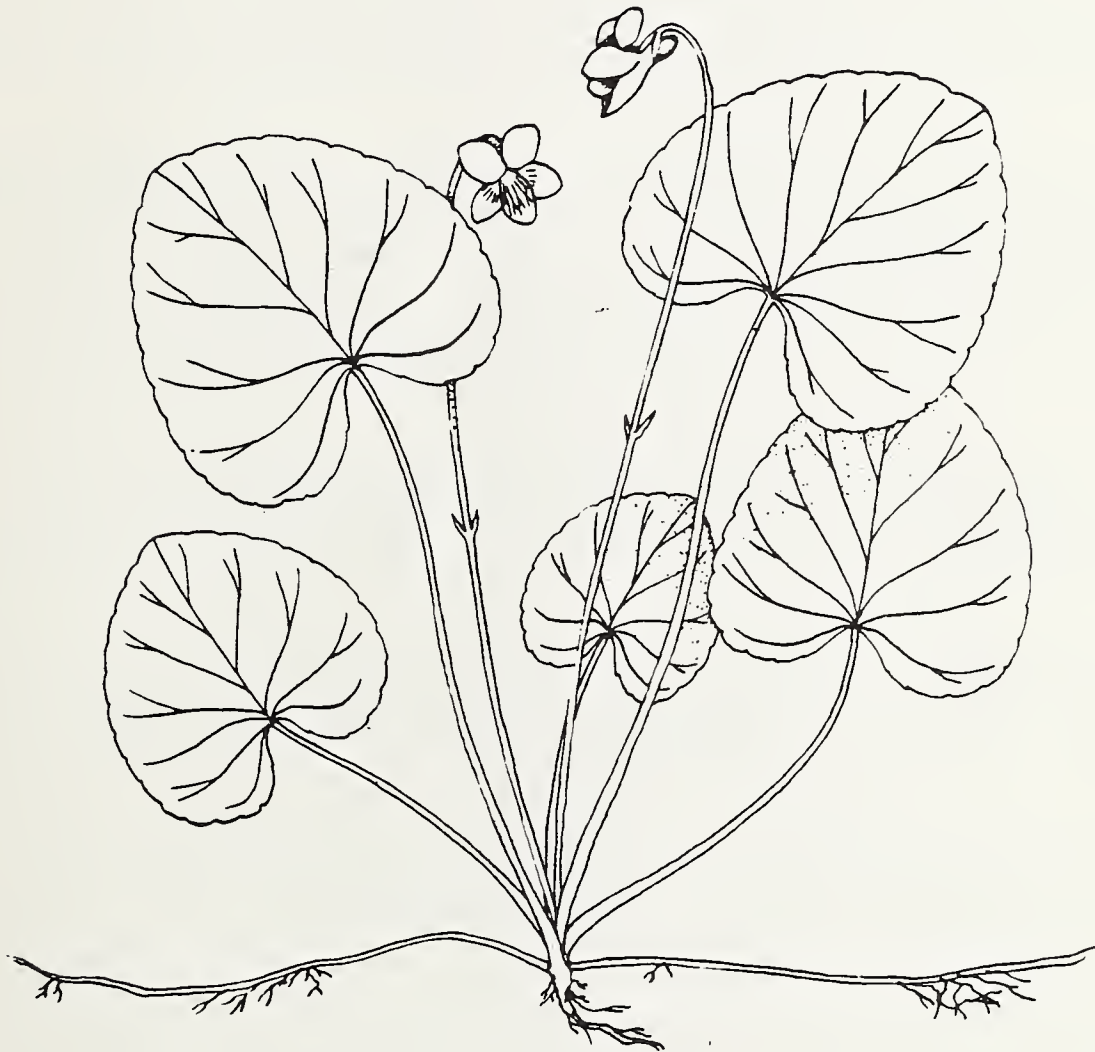
To properly administer the Act, commissions must be able to identify wetlands and apply the appropriate performance standards to activities proposed in these areas. Identification of the boundary between wetland and upland is critical to this process.

The purpose of this guide is to aid commissioners in determining vegetated inland wetland boundaries. Included in the guide is a step-by-step description of the boundary delineation process for bordering vegetated wetlands (BVWs) and an extensive list of inland wetland indicator plant species compiled from the following field guides:*

Freshwater Wetlands: A Guide to Common Indicator Plants of the Northeast
Inland Wetland Plants of Connecticut
Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL C.131, s.40)
Massachusetts Field Guide to Inland Wetland Plants
US EPA New England Plant Identification and Protection Laws
Wetland Plants of the State of Massachusetts
Wetlands

* For purposes of identifying wetland plants in coastal wetland resource areas commissioners may refer to A Field Guide to Coastal Wetland Plants of the Northeastern United States, Ralph W. Tiner, Jr., University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, MA 1987

INLAND WETLAND BOUNDARY DELINEATION



BORDERING VEGETATED WETLANDS DEFINED

The freshwater inland wetland areas that the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act protects include banks, land subject to flooding, land under water bodies and waterways, and vegetated wetlands that border water bodies (bordering vegetated wetlands or BVW). The Act lists four BVW types (bogs, swamps, wet meadows and marshes) and specifies typical indicator plant species for each. The following definitions excerpted from the Act and the regulations should be used to apply the law to field observation.

Freshwater wetlands: (C.131, s.40)

"The term 'freshwater wetlands', as used in this section; shall mean wet meadows, marshes, swamps, bogs, areas where groundwater, flowing or standing surface water or ice provides a significant part of the supporting substrate for a plant community for at least five months of the year; emergent and submergent plant communities in inland waters; that portion of any bank which touches any inland waters."

Bordering Vegetated Wetlands: [310 CMR 10.55(2)(a)]

"Bordering Vegetated Wetlands are freshwater wetlands which border on creeks, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes. The types of freshwater wetlands are wet meadows, marshes, swamps and bogs. They are areas where topography is low and flat, and where the soils are annually saturated. The ground and surface water regime and the vegetational community which occur in each type of freshwater wetland are specified in the Act."

- Bogs: (C.131, s.40)

"... areas where standing or slowly running water is near or at the surface during a normal growing season and where a vegetational community has a significant portion of the ground or water surface covered with sphagnum moss (Sphagnum)..."

- Swamps: (C.131, s.40)


"... areas where ground water is at or near the surface of the ground for a significant part of the growing season or where runoff water from surface drainage frequently collects above the soil surface..."

- Wet Meadows: (C.131, s.40)

"... where ground water is at the surface for a significant part of the growing season and near the surface throughout the year and where a significant part of the vegetated community is composed of various grasses, sedges and rushes;..."

- Marshes: (C.131, s.40)

"... areas where a vegetational community exists in standing or running water during the growing season..."



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THE WETLAND BOUNDARY DEFINED

The boundary of a bordering vegetated wetland is the line within which 50% or more of the vegetational community consists of wetland plant species, including but not limited to those listed in the Act.* Before the 50% line establishing jurisdiction can be determined, it is necessary to establish what distinguishes wetland plants from upland plants. The scientific community recognizes plant species that are considered common wetland plants or wetland "indicator" plant species; that is, those species which are adapted to or tolerant of saturated soil conditions. The US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) further subdivides wetland indicator plant species or "hydrophytes" into the following categories:

<u>Obligate</u>	Always found in wetlands	99%
<u>Facultative Wetlands</u>	Usually found in wetlands	67-99%
<u>Facultative</u>	Sometimes found in wetlands	34-66%
<u>Facultative Uplands</u>	Seldom found in wetlands	1-33%

Drawdown Typically associated with the drier stages of wetlands

"Hydrophyte" is defined by USFWS as any plant growing in water or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.

The scientific literature should be consulted to confirm that a given plant species is common to or indicative of wetland systems. The USFWS listing of hydrophytes is only one of many creditable references which may be used to identify wetland plants.

In any circumstance, a bona fide wetland plant or indicator must only be considered in the context of a vegetational community. Therefore, an analysis of the vegetational community in question must be conducted to determine the extent of jurisdiction under 310 CMR 10.55 (Wetlands Protection Act Regulations). There are several acceptable methods or techniques recognized by the scientific community for sampling and analyzing a vegetational community. For this reason, it is not the intent, nor should it be, of the wetlands regulations to identify or recommend specific methods for analyzing a vegetational community to determine the boundary for BVWs under 310 CMR 10.55 (2)(c). While some methods may be applicable to one vegetational community, they may not be appropriate for another.

Simple methods commonly used in identifying wetland boundaries include stem count and relative abundance of wetland to upland species. More sophisticated methods are also available. For example, the Point-Quarter method is useful where vegetational communities are dominated by shrubs and

* See DEQE Wetland Program Policy 85-1 on page for DEQE interpretation of vegetation "identified in the Act."

trees. The Line-Intercept method is useful for sampling shrub stands and understory. Other techniques utilize Quadrats (random sample plots) and some utilize Canopy-Strata Cover. The latter methods or techniques can be applied to a variety of vegetational communities. A description of these techniques may be found in Ecology & Field Biology by Robert Leo Smith (Second Edition, Harper & Row Publishers, 1974, p. 692-702).

Most importantly, sound judgement must be used to determine whether or not the method selected for sampling a vegetational community and establishing its boundary is appropriate for a particular wetland community.

An experienced conservation commissioner or qualified botanist can make reasonably accurate boundary decisions to determine the 50% line for a BVW without performing sophisticated quantitative procedures. Such determinations are often surprisingly consistent with BVW lines determined using complex measurements and calculations, probably because other factors (i.e., soils) have been taken into consideration. However, where such non-quantitative methods are used, a detailed written explanation should be prepared for the record.



S. RUSSELL SYLVA
Commissioner

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Executive Office of Environmental Affairs

Department of Environmental Quality Engineering

One Winter Street, Boston 02108

MEMORANDUM

TO: Regional Environmental Engineers
Wetland Program Staff
Legal Office

FROM: Roderick Gaskell, Director *R. Gaskell*

DATE: January 24, 1985

SUBJECT: WETLAND PROGRAM POLICY 85-1
INTERPRETATION OF 310 CMR 10.55(2)(c)
VEGETATION "IDENTIFIED IN THE ACT"

The definition of Bordering Vegetated Wetlands is found at 310 CMR 10.55(2). In part, that definition provides that "[t]he boundary of Bordering Vegetated Wetlands is the line within which 50 percent or more of the vegetational community consists of the wetland plant species identified in the Act". The reference is to the plant species identified in numerous paragraphs of M.G.L. c. 131 §40 in which various types of bordering vegetated wetlands (e.g. bogs, swamps, wet meadows, marshes) are defined by vegetational communities. In each of the statutory definitions, a list of plant species and genres is preceded by a phrase that is essentially equivalent to the following: "a significant part of the vegetational community is made up of, but not limited to nor necessarily including all, of the following plants or groups of plants."

Difficulty in interpreting this language has been compounded by the fact that the lists of plants and groups of plants are not exhaustive. The lists omit some species that are generally recognized as excellent wetlands indicators, that is, plants that grow exclusively (or nearly so) in wetlands. The lists also include some species that are poorer indicators than some of the species omitted. Prior to the adoption of §10.55, this issue was not crucial because the regulations did not contain a numerical interpretation of the phrase, "a significant part of the vegetational community". In locations where indicator species that were not listed by name were present, species that were specifically listed were also likely to be present, and jurisdiction over the area was often established.

Because §10.55(2)(c) establishes a numerical limitation, it has become essential to interpret the statutory language defining wetlands areas. The Department therefore interprets the statutory phrase "not limited to" as incorporating plant species or groups similar to those listed by name, insofar as such non-listed species or groups are at least as likely as those specifically named to indicate wetlands. Such plants serve essentially the same wetland functions as those listed by name, and thereby serve the interests of the Act in essentially the same manner. The Department believes that the legislature did not intend to limit the definition of wetlands to the technical knowledge then available, that the legislature intended that plants exhibiting similar characteristics to those identified should be considered, and that the legislature employed the words "not limited to ... the following plants or groups of plants" to indicate this intention. Accordingly, plants generally accepted as indicative of wetlands, and identified as such in generally accepted scientific or technical publications, may be considered to be wetland plant species "identified in the Act" in determining the boundary of bordering vegetated wetlands.

It is important to recognize that the hydrologic and topographical elements of the definition of bordering vegetated wetlands, set forth in the Act and in §10.55(2)(a) and (b), must still be satisfied. These requirements are unaffected by this interpretation.

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PROCESS FOR DELINEATING BOUNDARIES OF BORDERING VEGETATED WETLANDS

INTRODUCTION

The methodology presented here applies only to bordering vegetated wetlands and does not pertain to other areas protected under Massachusetts wetlands law such as floodplains, banks and land under water bodies.

Verifying wetland boundaries is one of the most important responsibilities of conservation commissions in administering the Wetlands Protection Act (the Act). The boundary of a wetland must be established in order to issue a Determination of Applicability (DOA). Commissions commonly must perform delineations at other times as well, such as when a Notice of Intent (NOI) is filed without first filing a Request For Determination, or when an Enforcement Order is issued.

After the 1983 regulations took effect, wetland delineations were more frequently contested. Both positive and negative DOAs may be appealed, requiring commissions to routinely defend their boundary delineations. The 1983 regulations also set strict standards for activities in bordering vegetated wetlands. To a developer, the location of the wetland boundary may make the difference between a "build" or "no-build" decision. Thus, the boundary is taken very seriously and is often disputed. From the conservation commission's viewpoint, overly conservative boundary determinations may result in more wetlands filling than the current regulations allow. For example, if a 500-foot-long wetland boundary is underestimated by an average of only 12 feet, 6,000 square feet of bordering vegetated wetland may be inadvertently filled. (Just multiply 500 feet by 12 feet!)

Some communities have hired consultants (others have used local experts, volunteers or students) to map all wetlands within the town and to transfer the wetland boundaries onto local assessor's maps. This practice is highly recommended for a number of reasons. Potential property owners are warned of development constraints before they purchase a particular parcel. Other town departments are made aware of wetland conditions when considering the issuance of building and other permits and can refer the applicant to the conservation commission for review under the Act. Town-wide wetland mapping insures that wetland boundaries are established consistently throughout the community by a qualified scientist, which reduces time-consuming case-by-case delineation and results in a scientifically valid and more legally defensible boundary. Illegal filling activities, especially if they result in the destruction of wetland, can be more easily documented and prosecuted. A town-wide wetlands map also is necessary for the adoption of a local wetlands zoning bylaw.

Wetland boundaries may be shown on an applicant's plan submitted with a

Request For Determination or NOI. However, conservation commissions should always check the boundary provided to them. Some towns refer applicants to trusted wetlands mapping experts to ensure the most accurate mapping possible. Reasonable people, including wetlands experts, often disagree about the exact location of a wetland boundary, especially in areas where there is a wide or discontinuous transition zone between upland and wetland vegetation. While the boundary of a wetland is relatively constant, wetland areas do respond to long-term climatic variations (such as drought) and to drainage alterations either downstream or upstream. Thus, it is important for all conservation commissions to become familiar with and practice wetlands mapping techniques in the field and to remember that, though the advice of others may be helpful, the legal responsibility for determining the wetland boundary rests with the conservation commission.

The following outline provides a step-by-step description of the procedure for delineating the boundaries of bordering vegetated wetlands.

USEFUL MAPS AND ESSENTIAL TOOLS

Listed below are sources of information on wetlands and specific tools needed to delineate wetland boundaries in the field.

Wetland maps: Maps listed below can be helpful to determine general wetlands locations. Precise boundaries need to be determined in the field.

- US Fish & Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory Maps (scales of 1:24,000 and 1:25,000); available from the University of Massachusetts/Amherst, Cartographic Information Research Services.
- DEQE Wetlands Restriction Maps (scales usually 1:1,000); about 15% of the state has been mapped; contact the Division of Wetlands and Waterways to request maps for your town.
- US Soil Conservation Service Maps (scales vary); available for most communities; note muck and peat soils.
- US Geological Survey Topographic Maps (scale of 1:25,000); shows major wetland areas; older maps useful for locating small streams; historical flood records also available.
- McConnell Land-Use Maps, available from the University of Massachusetts/Amherst, Department of Forestry and Wildlife Management; delineates wetlands using aerial photos (scale 1:25,000) and quantifies wetland acreage for years 1951, 1971, and, for part of the state, as recently as 1981. (Caution: some forested swamps not included in wetland classification.)

- Regional Planning Agencies' 208 Water Quality Survey wetlands maps (scales vary); not all planning agencies have copies.
- US Army Corps of Engineers wetlands maps (scales vary); usually done for a specific program such as Natural Valley Flood Storage Project; historical flood elevation records also available.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (formerly under the US Department of Housing and Urban Development) has delineated 100-year and 500-year floodplain elevations for most of the communities in the Commonwealth (scale 1" = 400'); small streams often omitted; towns should request more detailed mapping if many flood-prone areas are excluded or if no map is yet available. Although the 100-year floodplain boundary rarely coincides with the vegetated wetland boundaries, these wetlands frequently occur within the 100-year floodplain. Floodplain maps are since the since the Wetlands Protection Act jurisdiction extends to 100-year flood elevation.

All available wetlands maps can be obtained, reduced or enlarged to a common scale and superimposed to form a single, composite map that includes all of the areas mapped as wetlands by all sources. (Separate lines should be drawn for wetlands and floodplains.) Note that a wetland boundary is less accurate (in terms of translating it to a specific point on the ground) as the scale of the map increases (e.g. a scale of 1:25,000 is less accurate than 1:1,000). Even the smaller scale maps often omit small (less than one acre) wetlands; and the boundary line from large-scale maps is usually more than 10 feet wide when translated onto the ground or onto a smaller scale map. These maps should be used for basic guidance only; field checking is essential to verify precise boundary locations.

After checking the above reference materials, bring the following tools into the field with you.

- 100-foot measuring tape
- Surveyor's flagging tape
- Plant identification guide(s)
- Field note pad
- Compass
- Soil auger, spade or other soil boring device
- Project plan and other information submitted by applicant

- All applicable wetlands, floodplain or soil maps.
- Stakes to mark boundary when no branches or twigs are available on which to place flagging tape.
- Waterproof boots!

WHAT TO LOOK FOR AT THE SITE

After consulting existing wetland maps, the plan of land (plot plan), subdivision plan, or appropriately marked assessor's map), go to the site and:

1. Identify the property boundaries (at least in a general manner). Follow property boundaries on the plot plan; look for stone walls, fences and other field markers.
2. Establish general wetland boundaries. Do not rely on the occurrence of standing water to indicate wetlands. Wetlands are characterized by a fluctuating water table, so the water level is expected to drop below the surface during a portion of the growing season, especially in mid-summer.

Do look for four major indicators that are used to identify wetlands: vegetation, topography, soils and hydrology.

- A. Vegetation: Described in more detail below, wetlands vegetation is used to determine bordering wetland boundaries according to the Wetlands Protection Act and Regulations.
- B. Soils: Soils are helpful to verify wetland boundaries, but under the Act soils should not be used as the determining factor in typical situations. Because vegetation can respond more quickly to changes in hydrology, plants are more likely to indicate newly forming or recolonizing wetlands, or wetlands that are in the process of becoming enlarged because of recent changes in local drainage conditions. Soils, on the other hand, are useful as indicators of long-term hydrologic conditions. They are especially useful for disturbed sites and drier wetlands lacking more typical wetland plants.

Soils rich in organic material (dark, mucky or peaty soils) indicate well-established wetlands. In wetlands with till or sandy soils or perched water table conditions, the organic soil layer may not be well developed. In these cases, wetland conditions can be verified by the presence of dull, often grayish-colored soils within a foot or two of the surface. In many instances, a thick, dark surface horizon due to organic accumulation is present. In mineral wetland soils, mottling,

which often appears as orange or reddish spots in a grayish soil, is caused by a fluctuating water table in conjunction with periods of prolonged soil saturation. The soil turns a dull grayish color under anaerobic (lack of oxygen) conditions. When the water table is low part of the soil is aerated and some of the iron is oxidized, turning a reddish-brown or orange color. Remember, soils can be a useful aid in the field for verifying the presence of wetland, but are not a legal criterion for boundary delineation according to the Act.*

- C. Topography: Wetlands are usually formed in topographic depressions where water collects or where the water table is close to the surface. The boundary of a wetland in a low, flat area surrounded by more hilly terrain often corresponds to the "break" in the slope, or the point at which the landscape begins to flatten. Since such distinctive landscape is obvious at many sites, topography, especially for beginners, is often an easily discernible feature for delineating wetlands. It is not, however, always the most reliable feature upon which to base a delineation, especially where topography is irregular or more gradual in slope. For example, a wooded swamp, bordering a stream, may grow beyond the break in slope and along the base of a hillside. These wetlands, which extend into upland areas along a gradually rising slope, often occur in till and shallow-to-bedrock soils.
- D. Hydrology: The presence of water at or near the ground surface during a significant portion of the year gives rise to wetland vegetation. During the middle of the growing season, and often extending into early fall, the water table commonly drops a few feet below the surface of a wetland. It generally occurs within 2 1/2 feet of the surface except in late summer and during drought conditions. As with soils, the water table elevation can be used to verify wetland boundaries but should not be used as the determining factor. During an extended period of drought, the water table can drop several feet (the most dramatic decline occurs furthest upland).

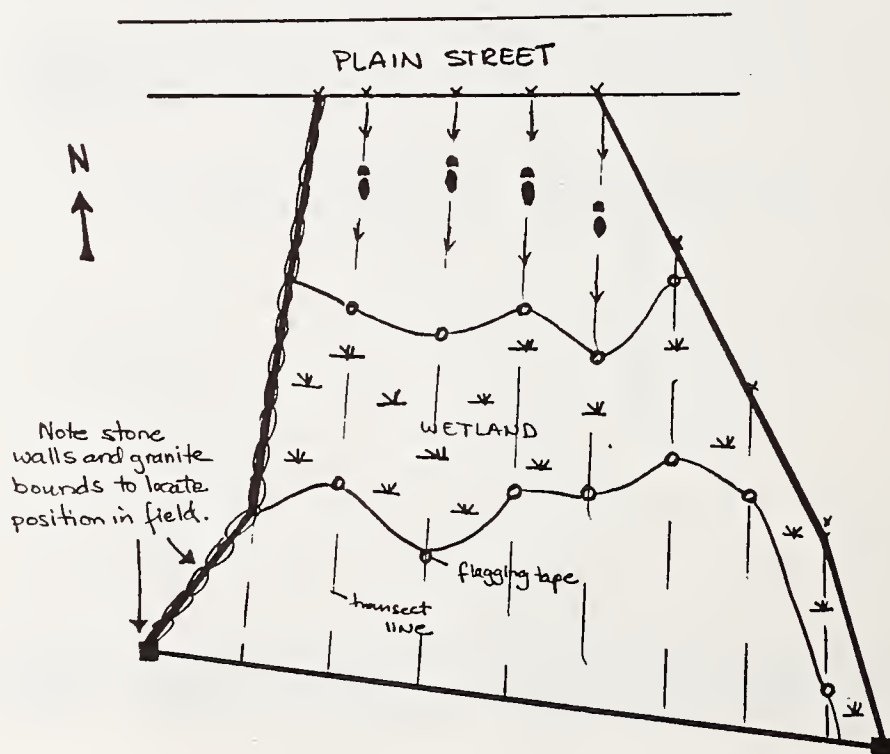
* For more information on soils see: Tiner, R. W., Jr. and P. L. M. Veneman. 1987. Hydric Soils of New England. University of Massachusetts, Cooperative Extension Service Bulletin C-183, Amherst, MA.

DELINEATING THE WETLAND BOUNDARY

The bordering vegetated wetland boundary is delineated where 50% or more of the vegetational community consists of wetland plant species, including but not limited to those listed in the Act. The Act lists plant species according to four major bordering vegetated wetland types: swamp, marsh, wet meadow and bog. Many wetland plant species commonly occur in more than one type of wetland. Less concern about the type of wetland and more observation of the change in plant community (from upland to wetland) as well as the relative abundance of indicator species is advised. In Massachusetts, oak, beech and pine forests are common upland communities, while red maple swamps are by far the most common wetland community. Learn how to identify the most common wetland indicators first (red maple, highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, sensitive fern, etc.), and the botanical task will be easier.

The following is a simple methodology for delineating wetland boundaries in the field.

1. Form transects at appropriate (not more than 30-foot) intervals across the subject parcel. A transect is an imaginary line that bisects a parcel of land at intervals in a particular study area. Begin at an easily defined property line, and walk across the entire width of the parcel along the first transect, noting the vegetation within 5 feet of your path. (Square meter quadrats also can be used, but this author recommends the transect method.)



2. When approaching what appears to be a wetland (based on spongy or moist soil, major change in vegetation, or break in slope), examine the vegetational community more closely. Positive identification of upland plants is not necessary, as long as they are, through process of elimination, determined not to be wetland indicators. Note the first point at which 50% or more of the plant species are wetland indicators. (Remember that the list of wetland indicator species in the Act is not all-inclusive.)
3. Continue to walk towards the center of the wetland until wetland conditions are obvious; then walk back towards the upland area, along the same transect, and check your boundary on the way out. Adjust as necessary. Tie a strip of surveyor's tape around the branch of a tree or shrub or to a stake to indicate the boundary location.
4. On your field note pad write down wetland species identified both at the wetland boundary and within the wetland as well as their relative abundance. If some plants cannot be identified in the field, take a small cutting back to the office to identify using field guides. If identification is still not possible, there are people that can help. Call the Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions at (617) 381-3457 for more information.
5. Repeat the above procedure along all of the transects, placing flags along the boundary.
6. The applicant's surveyor should then transfer the wetland flags onto the plot plan to show the location of the wetland boundary on the proposed development plan.
7. Prepare an official site-inspection report for your records, noting date and time of visit, methodology used, plants identified, etc. If possible, take photographs of the wetland to document the boundary location.

PERFECTING YOUR TECHNIQUE

Much can be learned about wetland plant identification by attending seminars, workshops, visiting botanical gardens like the Arnold Arboretum and browsing through wetland plant books.

It is important to be comfortable identifying plants in winter as well as summer. Familiarize yourself with twig and bud morphology. Winter identification is sometimes easier!

You do not need to have a degree in botany to be confident about wetland plant identification and boundary delineation. Anyone can do it with practice; it doesn't take an expert.

The best way of becoming good at determining wetland boundaries is to

get your feet wet! This skill cannot be learned by sitting indoors. It is best to conduct a site visit with all commissioners present in order to learn from each other. It is also helpful to attend on-site inspections conducted by DEQE staff when cases are appealed.

Arleen O'Donnell,
Director of Environmental Affairs,
Mass. Audubon Society
Member, Board of Directors,
Mass. Assoc. of Conservation Commissions

INLAND WETLAND INDICATOR SPECIES



HOW TO USE THE PLANT LIST IN THIS GUIDE

The Wetlands Protection Act lists common indicator plant species of bordering vegetated wetlands, and allows the use of other acknowledged wetland species to determine wetland boundaries. There are a number of useful wetland plant guides to which conservation commissioners can refer. Although it is important to base boundary decisions on the best available information, it is not practical to carry numerous guides into the field. In order to address this problem, DEQE Wetlands Staff members MaryAnn DiPinto and Bob McCollum compiled information from seven plant guides into a single reference which became the basis for this guide. The plants included in this guide, however, do not necessarily represent all wetland indicator species which may be used for delineation of wetland boundaries under the Act.

Wetlands can be classified in many ways. Some of the field guides from which information was drawn use different names for wetland types than those in the Act. Others use the same or similar terminology. The Act identifies typical plant species found in four types of vegetated wetlands. Information in field guides that list and describe wetland plant species as common indicators for bogs, swamps, marshes and wet meadows is most useful to conservation commissioners. Therefore, wetland types are indicated for plants found in the three guides that use the same terminology as in the Act. Commissioners may use the information from these three guides to verify that a plant is an indicator species of bogs, swamps, marshes and wet meadows. (It should be noted, however, that the Act and regulations require only that an area be identified as vegetated wetland. The exact wetland type need not be specified as long as the plants are wetland plants.) Information from the other guides may be used to demonstrate the frequency at which a plant is found in wetlands or to simply substantiate that a plant is considered by experts to be a wetland indicator species.

Conservation commissioners may need to refer to a reliable field guide for initial identification of a wetland plant. This guide can then be used to support the wetland indicator status of the plant species in question. Later, commissioners may wish to review the field guides which list the plant for additional information about the plant's range, habitat, general characteristics and related species.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

CT	Inland Wetland Plants of the Northeast
MASS. AUDUBON	Massachusetts Field Guide to Inland Wetland Plants
NAT. AUDUBON	Wetlands
EPA	US EPA New England Plant Identification and Protection Laws
FWS	Wetland Plants of the State of Massachusetts
COX	Common Flowering Plants of the Northeast
MAGEE	Freshwater Wetlands: A Guide to Common Indicator Plants of the Northeast

- b MGL C.131, s.40 or plant guide indicates that plant grows in bogs.*
- s MGL C.131, s.40 or plant guide indicates that plant grows in swamps.*
- m MGL C.131, s.40 or plant guide indicates that plant grows in marshes.*
- w MGL C.131, s.40 or plant guide indicates that plant grows in wet meadows.*
- x Plant guide indicates that plant grows in wetlands. Note that the Massachusetts Audubon guide occasionally lists plants under wetland types other than those above (such as lakes or streams) and therefore only an x is placed in the column.
- * If wetland type (b,s,m,w) is in parentheses, the plant is listed in MGL C.131, s.40 or EPA wetland guide by its family name only. In such instances, family names, which are also in parentheses, appear beneath the scientific name. See also "Genera In This Guide Which Are Listed in MGL C.131, s.40 By Family Only," p. .

KEY TO SYMBOLS (CONTINUED)

EPA WETLAND PLANT CLASSIFICATION:

The following definitions are from US EPA New England Plant Identification and Protection Laws:

- h Hydrophilic - Plants of the littoral (shoreline) habitat which include border grasses, emergents, floating-leaf plants and submerged plants, all of which require permanent standing or slow-flowing water. All are herbaceous plants (die back to the ground annually).
- p Phreatophytic - Plants with root systems extending into the water table or in the semi-saturated layer just above the water table. In natural conditions, the availability of this "free" water is a requirement for normal growth.
- t Tolerant species - Trees, shrubs and herbs which will tolerate saturated conditions for a limited period of time during the growing season, but saturated soils are not a requirement for growth. These species are just as much "at home" in dry upland conditions.

USFWS WETLAND PLANT CLASSIFICATION:

The following definitions are from the US Fish and Wildlife Service Wetland Plant List:

			Frequency of Occurrence in Wetlands:*
o	<u>obligate</u>	Always found in wetlands	Greater than 99%
fw	<u>facultative wetland</u>	Usually found in wetlands	67 - 99%
f	<u>facultative</u>	Sometimes found in wetlands	34 - 66%
fu	<u>facultative upland</u>	Seldom found in wetlands	1 - 33%
d	<u>drawdown</u>	Typically associated with the drier stages of wetlands	

* The frequency of occurrence of plants in wetlands is reflective of their requirement of (obligate) or tolerance of (facultative) saturated soil conditions. In some instances the compiler of the USFWS list was unsure of the indicators (o, fw, f, fu, d) shown. In order to determine which indicators are uncertain, one may look up plants in the USFWS list and find which plant indicators have question marks following them

GENERA IN THIS GUIDE WHICH ARE LISTED
IN MGL C.131 S.40 BY FAMILY NAME ONLY

ARACEAE, the Arum Family

Acorus
Arisaema
Calla
Orontium
Peltandra
Symplocarpus

CALLITRICHACEAE, the Water Starwort Family
Callitriche

CYPERACEAE, the Sedge Family

Carex
Cladium
Cyperus
Dulichium
Eleocharis
Fimbristylis
Rhynchospora
Scirpus

DROSERACEAE, the Sundew Family
Drosera

EQUISETACEAE, the Horsetail Family
Equisetum

GRAMINEAE, the Grass Family

Alopecurus
Calamagrostis
Cinna
Echinochloa
Glyceria
Leersia
Panicum
Phragmites
Zizania
Zizaniopsis

HYDROCHARITACEAE

Elodea
Vallisneria

JUNCACEAE, the Rush Family
Juncus

HALORAGACEAE

Myriophyllum
Proserpinaca

LEMNACEAE, the Duckweed Family

Lemna
Wolffia

NYMPHAEACEAE, the Water Lily Family

Brasenia
Cabomba
Nymphaea
Nymphar

PONTEDERIACEAE, the Pickerelweed Family
Pontederia

SALICACEAE, the Willow Family
Salix

SPARGANIACEAE, the Bur-reed Family
Sparganium

PLANTS LISTED IN MGL C.131, s.40

Key to Symbols of Wetland Types

- b Indicator species for bogs under MGL C.131, s.40.
s Indicator species for swamps under MGL C.131, s.40.
w Indicator species for wet meadows under MGL C.131, s.40.
m Indicator species for marshes under MGL C.131, s.40.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Wetland Type(s)</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Wetland Type(s)</u>
Acer rubrum	s	Picea mariana	b,s
Alnus	s	Pogonia	b
Araceae	m	Polygonum	m,w
Arethusa	b	Pontederiaceae	m
Aster nemoralis	b	Potamogeton	m
Calopogon	b	Rhododendron canadense	b,s
Callitrichaceae	m	Rhododendron viscosum	b,s
Caltha palustris	s	Rumex	w
Cephalanthus occidentalis	s,m	Salicaceae	s
Chamaecyparis thyoides	b,s	Sarracenia purpurea	b
Chamedaphne calyculata	b,m	Sparganiaceae	m
Clethra alnifolia	s	Sphagnum	b,s
Cyperaceae	b,m,w	Symplocarpus foetidus	s
Decodon verticillatus	m	Toxicodendron vernix	s
Droseraceae	b	Tsuga canadensis	s
Dryopteris thelypteris	w	Typha	m
Equisetaceae	m	Ulmus americana	s
Eriocaulon	m	Utricularia	m
Eriophorum	b	Vaccinium corymbosum	b,s
Eupatorium	w	Vallisneria	m
Fraxinus	s	Veratum viride	s
Gramineae	m,w	Verbena	w
Halcragaceae	m		
Hydrocharitaceae	m		
Ilex verticillata	s		
Iris	w		
Juncaceae	m,w		
Kalmia angustifolia	b		
Kalmia polifolia	b		
Larix laricina	b,s		
Lemnaceae	m		
Lindera benzoin	s		
Ludwigia	w		
Lythrum	w		
Myrica gale	b,m		
Nymphaeaceae	m		
Nyssa sylvatica	s		
Onoclea sensibilis	w		

FIELD GUIDES USED FOR PLANT LISTINGS

Common Flowering Plants of the Northeast, Donald D. Cox
(SUNY-Albany, NY 1985).

Freshwater Wetlands: A Guide to Common Indicator Plants of the Northeast,
Dennis W. Magee, Drawings by Abigail Rorer (University of Mass. Press,
Amherst, MA 1981).
(Illustrations from this book are used in DEQE Guide.)

Inland Wetland Plants of Connecticut, William A. Niering
and Richard Goodwin, Connecticut Arboretum, May 1973.

Massachusetts Field Guide to Inland Wetland Plants, Bruce Lund et. al., Mass.
Audubon Society and Mass. Div. of Water Resources, 1979 (Being reprinted).

US EPA New England Plant Identification and Protection Laws (US Govt.
Printing Office, Washington D.C. 1985).

Wetland Plants of the State of Massachusetts, US Fish and Wildlife Service,
St. Petersburg, FL, May, 1986.

Wetlands, William A. Niering, National Audubon Society (Knopf, 1985).

OTHER USEFUL FIELD GUIDES

A Guide to the Genera of the Plants of Eastern North America, Wade T. Batson
(The University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC 1984).

Grasses: An Identification Guide, Lauren Brown, Peterson Nature Library
(Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston, MA 1979).
(includes rushes and sedges)

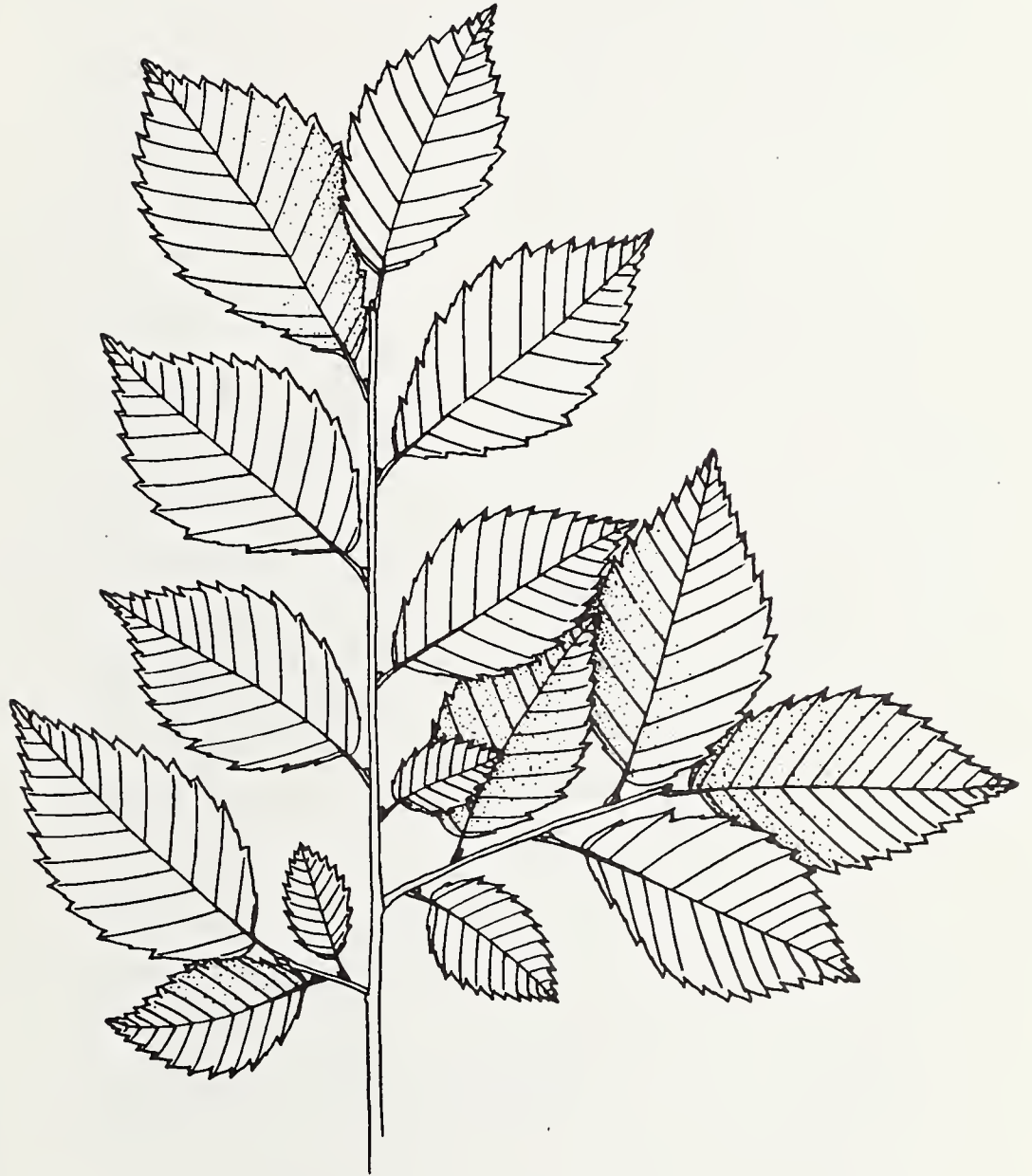
Newcomb's Wildflower Guide, Lawrence Newcomb (Little, Brown and Co. Boston,
MA 1977).
(herbs and shrubs)

Trees and Shrubs of New England, Marilyn Dwelley (Down East Books, Camden, ME
1980).

Weeds in Winter, Lauren Brown (W.W. Norton and Co. NY, NY 1976).

Winter Botany: An Identification Guide to Native Trees and Shrubs, William
Trelease (Dover Publications Inc. NY, NY 1967).

PLANT LIST



SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEI
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		131/40	131/40	131/40			
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

<u>Abies balsamea</u>						f		x
Balsam Fir								

<u>Acer rubrum</u>	s	s	s	s	t	f		x
Red-Maple								
Soft-Maple								
Swamp-Maple								

<u>Acer saccharinum</u>				s		fw		x
Silver Maple								

<u>Acorus calamus</u>	(m)	m		s,m	(p)	o	x	x
(Araceae)								
Calamus								
Flagroot								
Sweetflag								

Alder
see Alnus

Alder Buckthorn
see Rhamnus frangula

Alexanders
see Alexanders atropurpurea

<u>Alexanders atropurpurea</u>						o	x	x
Alexanders								
Purplestem Angelica								

<u>Alisma graminium</u>								x
Grass-like Water-plantain								

<u>Alisma subcordatum</u>	m,w	w	m			o		
Common Water-plantain								
Mud-plantain								
Subcordate Water-plantain								
White-plantain								

<u>Alnus rugosa</u>	s	s	s	p	fw			x
Speckled Alder								

<u>Alnus serrulata</u>	s	s	s		p	o		x
Common Alder								
Hazel Alder								

<u>Alopecurus aequalis</u>	(m,w)				(h)	o		x
(Gramineae)								
Shortawn Foxtail								

<u>Alopecurus geniculatus</u>	(m,w)				(h)	o		x
(Gramineae)								
Marsh Foxtail								



Acorus calamus L.
Sweetflag, Flagroot, or Calamus

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Amelanchier canadensis
Canadian Serviceberry
Shadbush

f x

American Bulrush
see Scirpus americanus

American Elm
see Ulmus Americana

American Globeflower
see Trollius laxus

American Hornbeam
see Salix nigra

Andromeda glaucophylla
Bog-Rosemary
Downy Bog Rosemary

b b p o x

Angelica atropurpurea
Purplestem angelica

o x x

Annual Wild Rice
see Zizania aquatica

(Araceae)
see p.

Arethusa bulbosa
Dragon's Mouth
Swamp-pink

b b b,s,w p o x x

Arisaema dracontium
(Araceae)
Green Dragon
Indian-turnip

(m) s,m (p) fw x x

Aronia melanocarpa
Black Chokecherry

f

Arrow-Arum
see Peltandra virginica

Arrowhead
see Sagittaria

Arrow-leaved Tearthumb
see Polygonum spp.

Arrow-wood
see Viburnum dendatum or recognitum



ARACEAE
Arum Family
Arisaema stewardsonii Britt.
Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Indian-turnip, or
Bog-onion

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Arums
see (Araceae)

<u>Asclepias incarnata</u>	m,w		s,m			o	x	x
Swamp Milkweed								

<u>Asclepias lanceolata</u>								x
Coast Milkweed								

<u>Asclepias rubra</u>								x
Red Milkweed								

Ash
see Fraxinus

<u>Aster junciformis</u>						o		x
Juncus Aster								

<u>Aster nemoralis</u>	b					fw		x
Bog-Aster								

<u>Aster radula</u>						o		x
Rough Aster								

Atlantic White Cedar
see Chamaecyparis thyoides

Autumn Ladies' Tresses
see Spiranthes cernua

Autumn Willow
see Salix serissima

Azalea
see Rhododendron

<u>Azalea viscosum</u>	b,s	s	b,s	s	p	o		x
(or <u>Rhododendron viscosum</u>)								
Clammy Azalea								
Swamp Azalea								
Swamp Honeysuckle								

Rhododendron viscosum (L.) Torr.
Swamp Azalea, Swamp-Honeysuckle,
or Clammy Azalea



SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Balsam Fir
see Abies balsamea

Balsam-leaved Willow
see Salix pyrifolia

Barnyard grass
see Echinochloa crusgalli

Beak-rush
see Rhynchospora spp.

Beard-flower
see Pogonia ophioglossoides

Bedstraw
see Galium

Bedstraw Bellflower
see Campanula aparinoides

Beggar's Tick
see Bidens

Betula nigra
River Birch

s fw

Betula pumila
Low Birch
Swamp Birch

o x

Bidens cernua
Bur Marigold
Nodding Beggar's-ticks
Stick-tight

s o x x

Bidens coronata
Tickseed Sunflower

o x

Bidens discoidea
Discoid Beggar's-ticks
Stick-tight

fw x

Bidens frondosa
Devil's Beggar's-ticks

fw x x

Bidens laevis
Brook Sunflower

o x x

Birch
see Betula

Bishop's Cap
see Mitella diphylla



Bidens connata Muhl.
Beggar's-ticks or Stick-tight

Bittercress
see Cardamine

Bittersweet Nightshade
see Solanum dulcamara

Black Alder
see Ilex verticillata

Black Ash
see Fraxinus nigra

Black Chokeberry
see Pyrus melanocarpa

Black Chokecherry
see Pyrus floribunda

Black Gum Tupelo
see Nyssa sylvatica

Black Spruce
see Picea mariana

Black Willow
see Salix nigra

Bladderwort
see Utricularia spp.

Blue Cardinal Flower
see Lobelia siphilitica

Blue Flag Iris
see Iris versicolor

Blue Skullcap
see Scutellaria lateriflora

Bluebell
see Campanula

Blueberry
see Vaccinium caesariense
or corymbosum

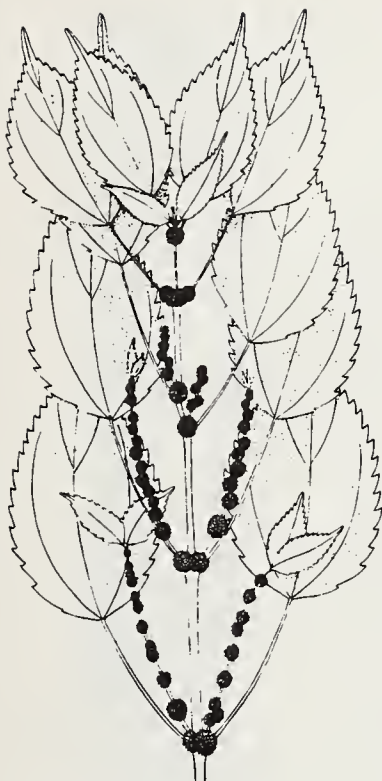
Bluejoint Reedgrass
see Calamagrostis canadensis

Bluntleaf Bedstraw
see Galium obtusum

Boehmeria cylindrica
Smallspike False Nettle

fw

x



Boehmeria cylindrica (L.) Sw.
Bog-Hemp or False Nettle

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Bog-Aster
see Aster nemoralis

Bog Bean
see Menyanthes trifoliata

Bog Candle
see Habenaria dilatata

Bog-cotton
see Eriophorum

Bog Goldenrod
see Solidago ulignosa

Bog Laurel
see Kalmia polifolia

Bog Moss
see Sphagnum spp.

Bog Mrytle
see Menyanthes trifoliata

Bog Rein Orchid
see Habenaria dilata

Bog-Rosemary
see Andromeda glaucophylla

Bog-Spruce
see Picea mariana

Boneset
see Eupatorium perfoliatum

Brasenia schreberia
(Nymphaeaceae)
Water Shield

(m)

(h) o

x

Brasenia schreberi Gmel.
Water-shield



SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Broadleaf Arrowhead
see Sagittaria latifolia

Broadleaf Meadowsweet Spiraea
see Spiraea latifolia

Brook Pimpernel
see Veronica anagallis-aquatica

Brook Sunflower
see Bidens laevis

Brown Cyperus
see Cyperus fuscus

Buckbean
see Menyanthes trifoliata

Buckhorn
see Rhamnus frangula

Bugleweed
see Lycopus virginicus

Bulb Bittercress
see Cardamine bulbosa

Bulrushes
see Scirpus

Bur Marigold
see Bidens cernua

Bur-reed
see Sparganium spp.

Bushy Pondweed
see Najas flexilis

Butomus umbellatus
Flowering Rush

o x x

Butterwort
see Pinguicula vulgaris

Buttonbush
see Cephalanthus occidentalis

Button Snakeroot
see Eryngium aquaticum

Buttonweed
see Diodia



BUTOMACEAE
Flowering Rush Family
Butomus umbellatus L.
Flowering Rush

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

<u>Cabomba caroliniana</u>	(m)				(h)	o	x	x
(Nymphaeaceae)								
Fanwort								

<u>Calamagrostis canadensis</u>	(m,w)	w				fw		x
(Gramineae)								
Bluejoint Reedgrass								
Reed-Bentgrass								

<u>Calamagrostis cinnoides</u>	(m,w)				h	o		x
(Gramineae)								
Hairyseed Reedgrass								

Calamus
see Acorus calamus

<u>Calla palustris</u>	(m)	b,s		b	p	o	x	x
(Araceae)								
Water-Arums								
Wild Calla								

(Callitrichaceae)
see p.

<u>Callitriche</u> spp.	(m)				h	o,d		x
(Callitrichaceae)								
Water Chickweeds								
Water Starworts								

<u>Calopogon pulchellus</u>	b	b	b	b	p		x	x
Grass-pink								
Swamp-pink								

<u>Caltha palustris</u>	s	s	s	s	p	o	x	x
Cowslip								
Marsh Marigold								

<u>Campanula aparinoides</u>						o	x	x
Bedstraw Bellflower								
Marsh Bluebell								

<u>Campanula uliginosa</u>							x	x
Southern Harebell								

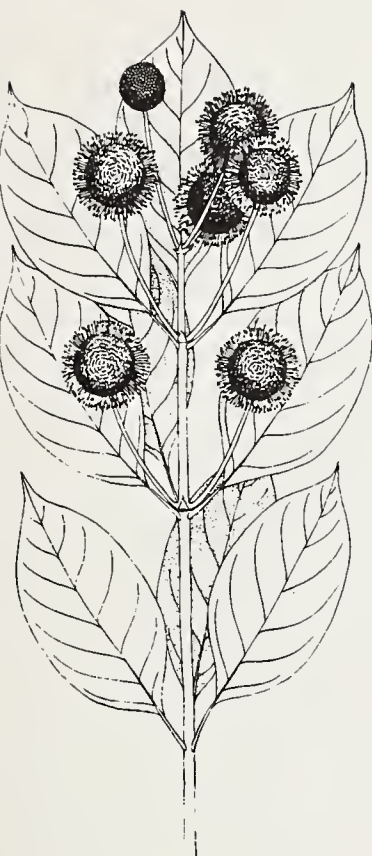
Canada Serviceberry
see Amelanchier canadensis

Canadian Rhodendron
see Rhodendron canadense

Canker Root
see Coptis groenlandica or trifolia



Calamagrostis canadensis (Michx.)
Nutt.
Blue-joint or Reed-Bentgrass



Cephalanthus occidentalis L.
Buttonbush

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								
<u>Cardamine bulbosa</u>								
Bulb Bittercress								
Spring Cress								
<u>Cardamine pratensis</u>								
Cuckoo Bittercress								
<u>Cardamine rotundifolia</u>								
Mt. Watercress								
Cardinal Flower								
see <u>Lobelia cardinalis</u>								
<u>Carex stricta</u>	(m,w)	m,w	m,w		(p)			
(Cyperaceae)								
Tussock Sedge								
Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass								
see <u>Xyris caroliniana</u>								
<u>Carpinus caroliniana</u>								
American Hornbeam								
Ironwood								
Cassandra								
see <u>Chamaedaphne calyculata</u>								
Catchfly Grass								
see <u>Leersia lenticularis</u>								
Cat-tails								
see <u>Typha</u> spp.								
Cedar								
see <u>Chamaecyparis thyoides</u>								
<u>Centella erecta</u>								
Coinwort								
<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u>	s,m	s	s,m	s	p			
Common Buttonbush								
<u>Ceratophyllum demersum</u>								
Coontail								
Hornwort								
Chair Maker's Rush								
see <u>Scirpus americanus</u>								
<u>Chamaecyparis thyoides</u>	b,s	b	b,s	b,s	p			
Atlantic White Cedar								
Southern White Cedar								

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

<u>Chamaedaphne calyculata</u>	b,m	b	b,m	b	p	o		x
Cassandra								
Leatherleaf								

<u>Chelone glabra</u>		m,w		x				
White Turtlehead								

Chocolate Root
see Geum rivale

<u>Cicuta bulbifera</u>						o	x	x
Poison Water-Hemlock								
Spotted Cowbane								

<u>Cicuta maculata</u>				s,m,w		o	x	x
Common Water-Hemlock								
Spotted Cowbane								

<u>Cinna arundinacea</u>	(m,w)	s						x
(Gramineae)								
Stout Woodreed								
Wood-reedgrass								

Cinnamon Fern
see Osmunda cinnamomea

Cinquefoil
see Potentilla

<u>Cladium mariscoides</u>	(b,m,w)				(p)	o		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Twig Rush								

Clammy Azalea
see Azalea viscosum or Rhododendron viscosum

Clasping False Pimpernel
see Lindernia anagallidea

Cleavers
see Galium palustre

<u>Clethra alnifolia</u>	s	s	s	s	p		x	x
Summersweet Clethra								
Sweet Pepperbush								

Climbing Hempweed
see Mikania scandens

Club-spur Orchid
see Habenaria clavellata

Coast Milkweed
see Asclepias lanceolata



Cicuta maculata L.
Water-Hemlock, Spotted Cowbane
or Musquash-root

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Coinwort
see Centella erecta

Coltsfoot
see Tussilago farfara

Common Alder
see Alnus serrulata

Common Buttonbush
see Cephalanthus occidentalis

Common Butterwort
see Pinguicula vulgaris

Common Duckweed
see Lemna minor

Common Elder
see Sambucus canadensis

Common Ladies' Tresses
see Spiranthes cernua

Common Mountain-Holly
see Nemopanthus mucronata

Common Skullcap
see Scutellaria galericulata

Common Skunk Cabbage
see Symplocarpus foetidus

Common Water-Hemlock
see Cicuta maculata

Common Water Parsnip
see Sium suave

Symplocarpus foetidus (L.) Nutt.
Skunk-cabbage



SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Common Water-plantain
see Alisma subcordatum

Coolwort
see Mitella diphylla

Coontail
see Ceratophyllum demersum

<u>Coptis groenlandica</u> or <u>trifolia</u>	s		b,s	fw	x	x
Goldthread						
Canker Root						

<u>Cornus amomum</u>	s		t	fw		x
Red Willow						
Silky Dogwood						

<u>Cornus stolonifera</u>	s		s	fw		x
Red Osier Dogwood						

Cotton-grass/sedge
see Eriophorum

Cowslip
see Caltha palustris

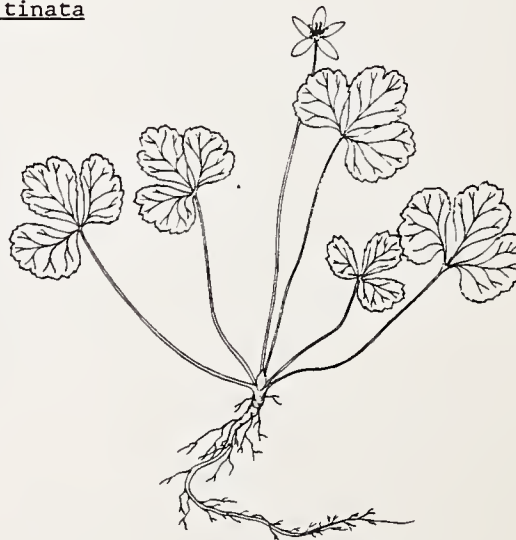
Cranberry
see Vaccinium macrocarpon

Crested Wood-Fern
see Dryopteris cristata

Cuckoo Bittercress
see Cardamine pratensis

<u>Cuscuta gronovii</u>						x
Love-vine						
Strangle-weed						
Swamp Dodder						

Cutleaf Mermaid-weed
see Proserpinaca pectinata



Coptis groenlandica (Oeder) Fern.
Canker-root or Goldthread

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

(Cyperaceae) see p.____

<u>Cyperus dentatus</u>	(b,m,w)				(p)	fw		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Toothleaf Flatsedge								

<u>Cyperus erythrorhizos</u>	(b,m,w)				(p)	fw		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Redroot Cyperus								

<u>Cyperus fuscus</u>	(b,m,w)				(p)	fu		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Brown Cyperus								

<u>Cyperus odoratus</u>	(b,m,w)				(p)	fw		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Fragrant Flatsedge								

<u>Cyperus rivularis</u>	(b,m,w)				(p)	fw		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Shining Cyperus								

<u>Cyperus strigosus</u>	(b,m,w)		m,w	m	(p)	fw		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Straw-colored Cyperus								
Umbrella Sedge								

<u>Cypripedium reginae</u>				s		fw	x	x
Showy Lady's Slipper								

<u>Decodon verticillatus</u>	m		m	b,s	p	o	x	x
Swamp Loosestrife								
Water Oleander								
Water Willow								

Deer Grass
see Rhexia virginica

Devil's Beggar's-ticks
see Bidens frondosa

<u>Diodia virginiana</u>						fw	x	x
Rough Buttonweed								

<u>Dirca palustris</u>								x
Leatherwood								
Rope-bark								

Discoid Beggar's-ticks
see Bidens discoidea

Ditch-moss
see Elodea spp.

CYPERACEAE
Sedge Family
Cyperus diandrus Torr.
Umbrella-Sedge or Galingale

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Ditch-Stonecrop
see Penthorum sedoides

Dock
see Rumex spp.

Dogwood
see Cornus

Dortmann's Lobelia
see Lobelia dortmanna

Downy Bog-Rosemary
see Andromeda glaucophylla

Dragon's Mouth
see Arethusa bulbosa

<u>Drosera rotundifolia</u>	(b)	b	b	b	p	o	x	x
(Droseraceae)								
Round-leaved Sundew								

(Droseraceae)
see Drosera or p. ____

<u>Dryopteris cristata</u>						fw		x
Crested Wood-Fern								

<u>Dryopteris simulata</u>								x
Massachusetts Fern								

<u>Dryopteris spinulosa</u>								x
Spinulose Wood-Fern								

<u>Dryopteris thelypteris</u>	w	w			p			x
Marsh Fern								
Meadow Fern								

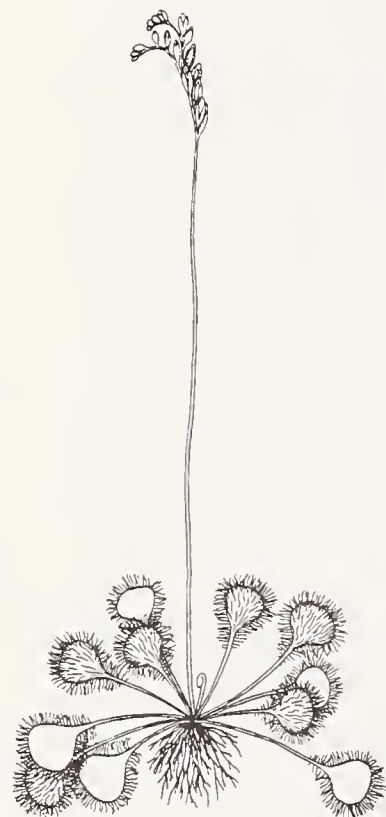
Duck-potato
see Sagittaria latifolia

<u>Dulichium arundinaceum</u>	(b,m,w)				(p)	o		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Three-way Sedge								

Dwarf Scouring-rush
see Equisetum scirpoides

Dwarf Willowweed
see Epilobium palustre

Dye Bedstraw
see Galium tinctorium



DROSERACEAE
Sundew Family
Drosera rotundifolia L.
Round-leaved Sundew

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
(family name)			MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
common name(s)			MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE

Earth Loosestrife
see Lysimachia terrestris

Eastern Hemlock
see Tsuga canadensis

Eastern Hophornbeam
see Salix nigra

Echinochloa crusgalli (m,w) (h) fu x x
(Gramineae)
Barnyard Grass

Echinochloa walteri m,w (h) fw x
(Gramineae)
Walter Millet

Eel Grass
see Vallisneria americana

Elderberry
see Sambucus canadensis

Eleocharis spp. (b,m,w)m (p) o,fw x
(Cyperaceae)
Spike-Rush

Elm
see Ulmus

Elodea spp. (m) h o x x
(Hydrocharitaceae)
Ditch-moss
Waterweed

Epilobium ciliatum x
Hairy Willowweed

Epilobium coloratum o x x
Purpleleaf Willowweed

Epilobium palustre o x
Dwarf Willowweed

(Equisetaceae)
see p.

Equisetum fluviatile (m) m o x
(Equisetaceae)
Water Horsetail

Equisetum palustre (m) m fw x
(Equisetaceae)
Marsh Horsetail



Echinochloa crusgalli (L.) Beauv.
Barnyard-Grass

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

<u>Equisetum scirpoides</u> (Equisetaceae) Dwarf Scouring-rush	(m)					f, fu		x
--	-----	--	--	--	--	-------	--	---

<u>Equisetum variegatum</u> (Equisetaceae) Variegated Horsetail	(m)		m			fw		x
---	-----	--	---	--	--	----	--	---

<u>Eriocaulon</u> spp. Pipewort White Buttons	(m)		m	m	h	o		x
---	-----	--	---	---	---	---	--	---

<u>Eriophorum angustifolium</u> Narrowleaf Cotton-sedge	b	b			p	o		x
--	---	---	--	--	---	---	--	---

<u>Eriophorum gracile</u> Slender Cotton-sedge	b	b			p	o		x
---	---	---	--	--	---	---	--	---

<u>Eriophorum spissum</u> Hare's-Tail Cotton-grass	b	b			p	o		x
---	---	---	--	--	---	---	--	---

<u>Eriophorum virginicum</u> Bog-cotton Cotton-grass Tawny Cotton-grass	b	b	b			o		x
--	---	---	---	--	--	---	--	---

<u>Eriophorum viridicaratum</u> Thinleaf Cotton-sedge	b	b			p	o		x
--	---	---	--	--	---	---	--	---

<u>Eryngium aquaticum</u> Button Snakeroot						o	x	x
---	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---

<u>Eupatorium perfoliatum</u> Boneset Thoroughwort	w	w, m	w		p	fw	x	x
--	---	------	---	--	---	----	---	---

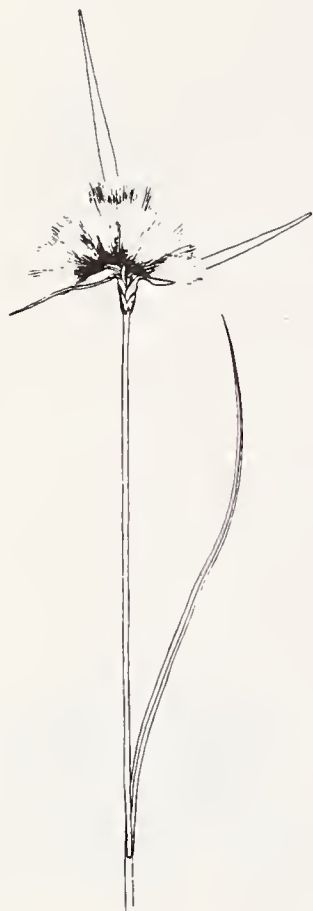
<u>Eupatorium purpureum</u> Gravel Root Joe-Pye-weed Queen of the Meadows		w, m			p		x	
--	--	------	--	--	---	--	---	--

Evening-Primrose
see Ludwigia hirtella

False Loosestrife
see Ludwigia palustris

Fanwort
see Cabomba caroliniana

Featherfoil
see Hottentia inflata



Eriophorum virginicum L.
Cotton-grass, Bog-cotton or
Tawny Cotton-grass

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Fern

see Dryopteris, Onoclea,
Osmunda, or Woodwardia

Fetter-bush

see Leucothoe racemosa

Field Mint

see Mentha arvensis

Fimbristylis spp.

(b,m,w)

o

(Cyperaceae)

Slender Fimbristylis

Flagroot

see Acorus calamus

Flowering Fern

see Osmunda regalis

Flowering Rush

see Butomus umbellatus

Fowl Manna-Grass

see Glyceria striata

Fowl-meadow Grass

see Glyceria striata

Foxtail

see Alopecurus

Fragrant Flatsedge

see Cyperus odoratus

Fraxinus nigra

s

s

s

b,s

fw

x

Black Ash



OLEACEAE
Olive Family
Fraxinus americana L.
White Ash

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
common name(s)								

<u>Fraxinus pensylvanica</u>	s			s		fw		x
Green Ash								
Red Ash								

Fringed Loosestrife
see Lysimacha ciliata

Frog's-bits
see (Hydrocharitaceae)

<u>Galium asprellum</u>								x
Rough Bedstraw								

<u>Galium obtusum</u>						fw		x
Bluntleaf Bedstraw								

<u>Galium palustre</u>	b							x
Marsh Bedstraw								
Cleavers								

<u>Galium tinctorium</u>						o		x
Dye Bedstraw								

<u>Galium trifidum</u>						fw		x
Small Bedstraw								

<u>Geum rivale</u>						o	x	x
Chocolate Root								
Purple Avens								
Water Avens								

Giant Chickweed
see Myosoton aquaticum

Glossy Buckthorn
see Rhamnus frangula

<u>Glyceria canadensis</u>	(m,w)				(h)	o		x
(Gramineae)								
Manna-Grass								
Rattlesnake Grass								

<u>Glyceria striata</u>	(m,w)	w			(h)	o		x
(Gramineae)								
Fowl Manna-Grass								
Fowl-meadow Grass								

Golden Club
see Orontium aquaticum

Golden Groundsel
see Senecio aureus

Golden Mexican
see Rumex spp.



RUBIACEAE
Madder Family
Galium palustre L.
Bedstraw or Cleavers

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Golden Ragwort
see Senecio aureus

Goldenrod
see Solidago

Goldthread
see Coptis groenlandica or trifolia

(Gramineae)
see p.

Grass-like Water-plantain
see Alisma graminium

Grass-of-Parnassus
see Parnassia glauca

Grass-pink
see Calopogon pulchellus

Grassy Arrowhead
see Sagittaria graminea

<u>Gratiola aurea</u>								
Hedge-hyssop								

<u>Gratiola neglecta</u>								
Neglected Hedge-hyssop								

<u>Gratiola virginiana</u>								
Virginia Hedge-hyssop								

Gravel Root
see Eupatorium purpureum

Green Ash
see Fraxinus pensylvanica

Green Bulrush
see Scirpus atrovirens

Green Woodland Orchid
see Habenaria clavellata

Green Dragon
see Arisaema dracontium

<u>Habenaria clavellata</u>								
Club-spur Orchid								
Green Woodland Orchid								

Gratiola aurea Torr.
Hedge-hyssop or Golden-pert

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		131/40	131/40	131/40	131/40	131/40	131/40
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

<u>Habenaria dilatata</u>			b	b			x	x
Bog Candle								
Bog Rein Orchid								
Scent-bottle								
Tall White Orchid								

<u>Habenaria psycodes</u>							x	x
Small Purple-Fringed Orchid								
Soldier's Plume								

Hackmatack
see Larix laricina

Hairy Willowweed
see Epilobium ciliatum

Hairyseed Reedgrass
see Calamagrostis cinnoides

(Haloragaceae)
see p.

Hardhack
see Spiraea tomentosa

Hare's-Tail Cotton-grass
see Eriophorum spissum

Hazel Alder
see Alnus serrulata

Heart-leaved Willow
see Salix rigida

Hedge Nettle
see Stachys tenuifolia

Hedge-hyssop
see Gratiola

Highbush Blueberry
see Vaccinium corymbosum

Hoary Willow
see Salix candida

Hornwort
see Ceratophyllum demersum

Horsetail
see Equisetum

<u>Hottonia inflata</u>						x	o	x
Featherfoil								



ORCHIDACEAE
Orchid Family
Habenaria psycodes (L.) Spreng.
Small Purple Fringed Orchid or
Soldier's-plume

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Huntsman's-cup
see Sarracenia pupurea

(Hydrocharitaceae)
see p.

Hydrocotyle verticillata o x
Water Pennywort

Hydrocotyle umbrellata o x
Umbrella Pennywort

Hydrophylic Grasses
see (Gramineae)

Hypericum spp. m,w b,s,m o,f,fw x x
St. John's Wort
Marsh St. John's Wort fu,u
Swamp St. John's Wort

Hyssop Lythrum
see Lythrum hyssopifolia

Ilex glabra fw x
Inkberry

Ilex laevigata o x
Smooth Winterberry

Ilex verticillata s s s p fw x
Black Alder
Winterberry

Impatiens capensis fw x x
Spotted Touch-me-not

Impatiens pallida x x
Pale Touch-me-not

Indian-cup
see Sarracenia purpurea



AQUIFOLIACEAE
Holly Family
Ilex verticillata (L.) Gray
Black Alder or Winterberry

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Indian Poke
see Veratrum viride

Indian Turnip
see Arisaema dracontium

Inkberry
see Ilex glabra

Interrupted Fern
see Osmunda claytoniana

Iris
see Iris

<u>Iris prismatica</u>	w							
Iris								

<u>Iris pseudacarus</u>	w			m				
Yellow Flag								
Yellow Iris								

<u>Iris versicolor</u>	w	w,m	w,m	s,m	p			
Blue Flag Iris								

Ironwood
see Carpinus caroliniana

Joe-Pye-weed
see Eupatorium purpureum

(Juncaceae)
see Juncus or p.
Rushes

Juncus Aster
see Aster junciformis

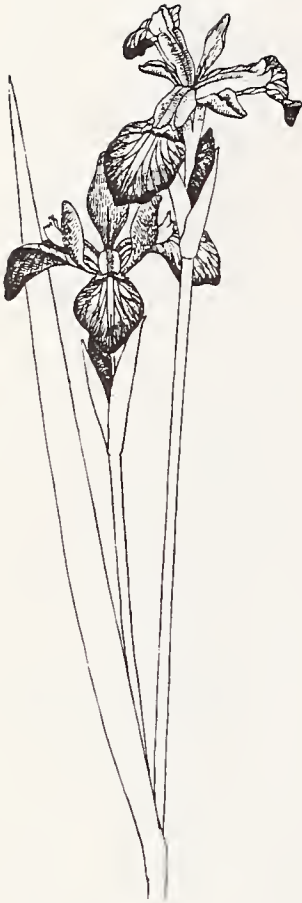
<u>Juncus effusus</u>	(m,w)			s,m	h	fw		
(Juncaceae)								
Soft Rush								

<u>Kalmia angustifolia</u>	b			b	t	f		
Lambkill								
Shouthern Sheep Laurel								

<u>Kalmia polifolia</u>	b	b			p	o		
Bog Laurel								
Pale Laurel								

Kalm's Lobelia
see Lobelia kalmii

Labrador False Solomenseal
see Smilacina trifoli



IRIDACEAE
Iris Family
Iris versicolor L.
Blue Flag, Poison Flag, or Fleur-de-lis

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Labrador Tea
see Ledum groenlandicum

Lambkill
see Kalmia angustifolia

Larch
see Larix laricina

Large Cranberry
see Vaccinium macrocarpon

Large Pussy Willow
see Salix discolor

<u>Larix laricina</u>	b,s	b	b,s	b,s	p	fw		x
Hackmatack								
Larch								
Tamarack								

Laurel
see Kalmia

Laurel-magnolia
see Magnolia virginiana

Leatherleaf
see Chamaedaphne calyculata

Leatherwood
see Dirca palustris

<u>Ledum groenlandicum</u>		b		b	p	o		x
Labrador Tea								

<u>Leersia lenticularis</u>	(m,w)				(h)	o		x
(Gramineae)								
Catchfly Grass								

<u>Leersia oryzoides</u>	(m,w)	w	m		(h)	o		x
(Gramineae)								
Rice Cutgrass								

<u>Leersia virginica</u>	(m,w)				(h)	fw		x
(Gramineae)								
White Grass								

(Lemnaceae)
see p.

<u>Lemna minor</u>	(m)	m	m	x	h	o	x	x
(Lemnaceae)								
Common Duckweed								
Water Flaxseed								



Larix laricina DuRoi
Larch, Tamarack or Hackmatack

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								
<u>Leucothoe racemosa</u>						fw		x
Fetter-bush								
Swamp Leucothoe								
<u>Lilium canadense</u>						f		x
Turk's-Cap Lily								
Lily								
see <u>Lilium</u> or <u>Nymphaea</u>								
<u>Lindera anagallidea</u>						o		x
Clasping False Pimpernal								
<u>Lindera benzoin</u>	s	s	s	s	p	fw		x
Spicebush								
<u>Lindernia dubia</u>						o		x
Yellowseed False Pimpernal								
<u>Listera australis</u>						fw	x	
Southern Twayblade								
Little Floating Heart								
see <u>Nymphoides cordata</u>								
Lizard's Tail								
see <u>Saururus cernuus</u>								
<u>Lobelia cardinalis</u>		s		s		fw	x	x
Cardinal Flower								
<u>Lobelia dortmanna</u>						o		x
Dortmann's Lobelia								
Water-Lobelia								
<u>Lobelia kalmii</u>						o		x
Kalm's Lobelia								

LILIACEAE
Lily Family
Lilium superbum L.
Turk's-cap-Lily



SPECIES	M.G.L. CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40	AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)							
common name(s)							

Lobelia siphilitica fw x x
Blue Cardinal Flower

Long-beaked Willow
see Salix bebbiana

Loosestrife
see Ludwigia, Lysimachia, or Lythrum

Love-vine
see Cuscuta gronovii

Low birch
see Betula pumila

Ludwigia alternifolia w fw x
Seedbox

Ludwigia hirtella w o x
Evening-Primrose
Spindle Root

Ludwigia linearis w o x
Narrowleaf Seedbox

Ludwigia palustris w h fw x
False Loosestrife
Water Purslane

Ludwigia polycarpa w o x
Many-fruited Ludwigia

Ludwigia sphaerocarpa w o x
Spindle-fruited Seedbox

Lycopus uniflorus s o x x
One-flower Bugleweed

Lycopus virginicus o x x
Bugleweed
Water Horehound

Lyonia ligustrina s t fw x
Male Blueberry
Maleberry

Lysimachia ciliata m fw x x
Fringed Loosestrife

Lysimachia terrestris m o x x
Earth Loosestrife
Swamp Candles

Lythrum alatum w fw x
Winged Alatum



ONAGRACEAE
Evening-Primrose Family
Ludwigia alternifolia L.
Seedbox

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Lythrum hyssopifolia
Hyssop Lythrum

w

o

x

Lythrum salicaria
Purple Loosestrife

w

w

w

w,m

Mad-Dog Skullcap
see Scutellaria lateriflora

Magnolia virginiana
Laurel-magnolia
Sweetbay

s

fw

x

Male Blueberry
see Lyonia ligustrina

Maleberry
see Lyonia ligustrina

Manna-Grass
see Glyceria canadensis

Many-fruited Ludwigia
see Ludwigia polycarpa

Maple
see Acer

Marsh Bedstraw
see Galium palustre

Marsh Bluebell
see Campanula aparinoides

Marsh Cinquefoil
see Potentilla palustris

Marsh Cress
see Rorippa islandica

Marsh Fern
see Dryopteris thelypteris

Marsh Foxtail
see Alopecurus geniculatus

Marsh Goldenrod
see Solidago ulginosa

Marsh Horsetail
see Equisetum palustre

Marsh Marigold
see Caltha palustris



Lythrum salicaria L.
Purple Loosestrife or Spiked Loosestrife

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Marsh Mermaid Weed
see Proserpinaca palustris

Marsh St. John's Wort
see Hypericum spp.

Marsh Skullcap
see Scutellaria galericulata

Massachusetts Fern
see Dryopteris simulata

Meadow Beauty
see Rhexia virginica

Meadow Fern
see Dryopteris thelypteris

Meadow-Rue
see Thalictrum spp.

<u>Megalodonta beckii</u>						o		x
Water Marigold								

<u>Mentha arvensis</u>							fw	x
Field Mint								

<u>Menyanthes trifoliata</u>	b		b			o	x	x
Bog Bean								
Bog Myrtle								
Buckbean								

Mermaid-weed
see Proserpinaca intermedia

<u>Mikania scandens</u>							fw	x	x
Climbing Hempweed									

<u>Mimulus alatus</u>						o	x	x
Sharp-winged Monkey Flower								

<u>Mimulus moschatus</u>						o	x	x
Muskflower								

<u>Mimulus ringens</u>			w			o	x	x
Monkey Flower								

Mint
see Mentha arvensis

<u>Mitella diphylla</u>							x	x
Bishop's Cap								
Coolwort								
Miterwort								



Mimulus ringens L.
Monkey-flower

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Miterwort
see Mitella diphylla

Monkey Flower
see Mimulus

Mt. Watercress
see Cardamine rotundifolia

Mud-plantain
see Alisma subcordatum

Muskflower
see Mimulus moschatus

<u>Myosotis laxa</u>	m					o		x
Smaller Forget-me-not								

<u>Myosotis scorpioides</u>	w			x		o	x	x
True Forget-me-not								

<u>Myosoton aquaticum</u>						f, fw	x	x
Giant Chickweed								

<u>Myrica gale</u>	b, m	b	b, m		p	o		x
Sweet Gale								

<u>Myriophyllum</u> spp.	(m)		m		h	o	x	x
(Haloragaceae)								
Water-Milfoil								

Naiad
see Najas flexilis

<u>Najas flexilis</u>						o		x
Bushy Pondweed								
Naiad								

Narrowleaf Cotton-sedge
see Eriophorum angustifolium

Narrowleaf Seedbox
see Ludwigia linearis

<u>Nasturtium officinale</u>					x	o	x	x
Watercress								

Neglected Hedge-hyssop
see Gratiola neglecta

<u>Nemopanthus mucronata</u>						o		x
Common Mountain-Holly								

Netted Chain-Fern
see Woodwardia areolata



BORAGINACEAE
Borage Family
Myosotis scorpioides L.
Forget-me-not

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

New Jersey Blueberry
see Vaccinium caesariense

New York Ironweed
see Veronia noveboracensis

Nodding Beggar's-ticks
see Bidens cernua

Nodding Ladies' Tresses
see Spiranthes cernua

Northern False Hellebore
see Veratrum viride

Northern White Cedar
see Thuja occidentalis

Northern White Violet
see Viola pallens

Northern Yellow-eyed Grass
see Xyris montana

<u>Nuphar</u> spp.	(m)	m	b,m	x		o	x	x
(Nymphaeaceae)								
Spatter-dock								
Yellow Pond Lily								

<u>Nymphaea</u> spp.	(m)	m	b,m	x	h	o	x	x
(Nymphaeaceae)								
Pond Lily								
Water Lily								

(Nymphaeaceae)
see p.

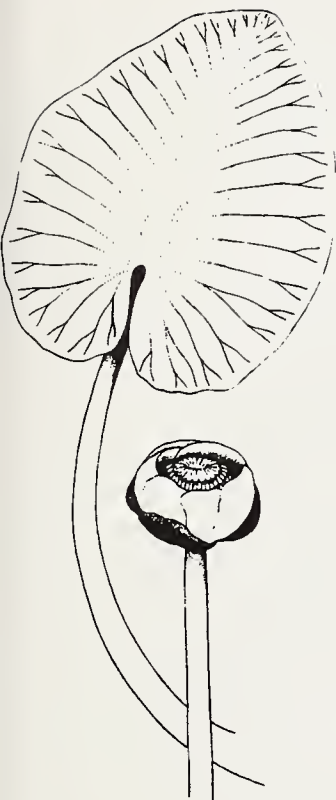
<u>Nymphoides cordata</u>						o		x
Little Floating Heart								

<u>Nyssa sylvatica</u>	s	s	s	s	p	f		x
Black Gum Tupelo								
Peperidge								

One-flower Bugleweed
see Lycopus uniflorus

<u>Onoclea sensibilis</u>	w	m,w	w		p	fw		x
Sensitive Fern								

Orchid
see Habenaria spp.
or Pogonia ophioglossoides



NYMPHAEACEAE
Water-Lily Family
Nuphar variegatum Engelm.
Cow-lily, Yellow Pond-lily
or Spatter-dock

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Orontium aquaticum (m) s,m (p) o x
(Araceae)
Golden Club

Osmunda cinnamomea s s fw x
Cinnamon Fern

Osmunda claytoniana s f x
Interrupted Fern

Osmunda regalis b,s,m p o x
Flowering Fern
Royal Fern

Ostrich Fern
see Pteretis pennsylvanica

Oxypolis rigidior o x x
Stiff Cowbane

Pale Laurel
see Kalmia polifolia

Pale Touch-me-not
see Impatiens pallida

Panic Grass
see Panicum agrostoides

Panicum agrostoides (m,w) (h) x
(Gramineae)
Panic Grass

Parnassia glauca o x x
Grass-of-Parnassus

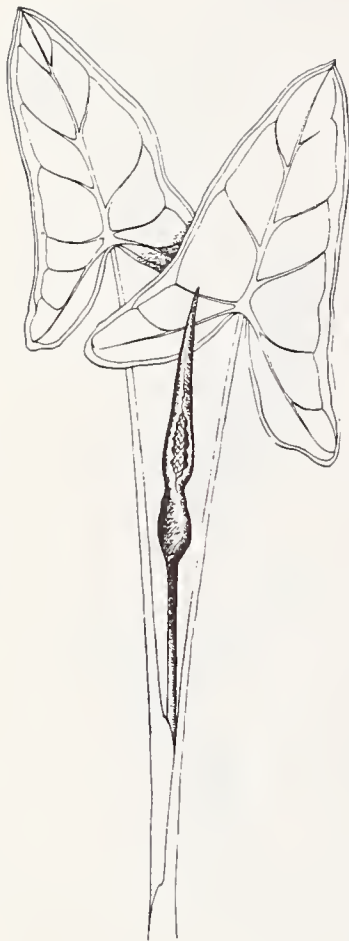
Peach-leaved Willow
see Salix amygdaloides

Peat Moss
see Sphagnum spp.

Peltandra virginica (m) m m s,m (p) o x x
(Araceae)
Arrow-Arum
Tuckahoe

Penthorum sedoides o x x
Ditch-Stonecrop

Peperidge
see Nyssa sylvatica
or Picea mariana



Peltandra virginica (L.) Schott & Endl.
Arrow-Arum or Tuckahoe

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								
Peperidge								
see <u>Picea mariana</u>								
<u>Petasites palmatus</u>						fw		x
Sweet Coltsfoot								
<u>Phragmites australis</u> & <u>communis</u> (m)	m		w,m	m	h	fw		x
(Gramineae)								
Phragmites Reed								
Phragmites Reed								
see <u>Phragmites australis</u> & <u>communis</u>								
<u>Picea mariana</u>	b	b	b	b	p	fw		x
Black Spruce								
Bog-Spruce								
Peperidge								
Pickernelweed								
see <u>Pontederia</u> spp.								
Pin Oak								
see <u>Quercus palustris</u>								
<u>Pinguicula vulgaris</u>				x		o	x	
Common Butterwort								
Pipewort								
see <u>Eriocaulon</u> spp.								
Pitcher-plant								
see <u>Sarracenia purpurea</u>								
Plantain								
see <u>Alisma</u>								
<u>Platanus occidentalis</u>			s		fw		x	
Sycamore								



Picea mariana Mill.
Black Spruce or Bog-Spruce

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

<u>Pogonia ophioglossoides</u>	b	b	b	b,s,w	p	o	x	x
Beard-flower								
Orchid								
Rose Pogonia								
Snake Mouth								

Poison Sumac
 see Toxicodendron vernix
 or Rhus vernix

Poison Water-Hemlock
 see Cicuta bulbifera

<u>Polygonum</u> spp.	w,m	w,m	w	x		o,fw,	x	x
Arrow-leaved Tearthumb						f,fu		
Water Smartweed								

Pond Lily
 see Nymphaea spp.

Pondweed
 see Potamogeton spp.

<u>Pontederia</u> spp.	(m)	m	m	m	h	o	x	x
(Pontederiaceae)								
Pickerelweed								

(Pontederiaceae)
 see p. ____

Possumhaw
 see Viburnum nudum

<u>Potamogeton</u> spp.	m		m		h	o	x	x
Pondweed								

<u>Potentilla fruticosa</u>						fw		x
Shrubby Cinquefoil								

<u>Potentilla palustris</u>				b,s,m		o,d	x	x
Marsh Cinquefoil								
Purple Cinquefoil								

<u>Proserpinaca intermedia</u>	(m)					o		x
(Haloragaceae)								
Mermaid-weed								

<u>Proserpinaca palustris</u>	(m)					o		x
(Haloragaceae)								
Marsh Mermaid-weed								

<u>Proserpinaca pectinata</u>	(m)					o		x
(Haloragaceae)								
Cutleaf Mermaid-weed								



Proserpinaca palustris L.
 Mermaid-weed

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAG
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Pteretis pensylvanica
Ostrich Fern

x

Purple Avens
see Geum rivale

Purple Chokecherry
see Pyrus floribunda

Purple Cinquefoil
see Potentilla palustris

Purple Loosestrife
see Lythrum salicaria

Purpleleaf Willoweed
see Epilobium coloratum

Purplestem Angelica
see Angelica atropurpurea

Pussy Willow
see Salix discolor

Pyrus floribunda
Purple Chokecherry

fw

x

Pyrus melanocarpa
Black Chokeberry

x

Queen of the Meadows
see Eupatorium purpureum

Quercus bicolor
Swamp White Oak

s

p

fw

x

Quercus palustris
Pin Oak
Swamp Oak
Water-Oak

fw

x

FAGACEAE
Beech Family
Quercus bicolor Willd.
Swamp-White Oak



SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Ranunculus flabellaris
Water Crowfoot
Yellow-water Crowfoot

x o x

Ranunculus septentrionalis
Swamp Buttercup

s,w o x

Rattlesnake Grass
see Glyceria canadensis

Red Ash
see Fraxinus pensylvanica

Red-Maple
see Acer rubrum

Red Milkweed
see Asclepias rubra

Red Osier Dogwood
see Cornus stolonifera

Red Willow
see Cornus amomum

Redroot Cyperus
see Cyperus erythrorhizos

Reed-Bentgrass
see Calamagrostis canadensis

Rhamnus frangula
Alder Buckthorn
Glossy Buckthorn

fu,fw x

Rhexia virginica
Deer Grass
Meadow Beauty
Virginia Meadow Beauty

m o x x

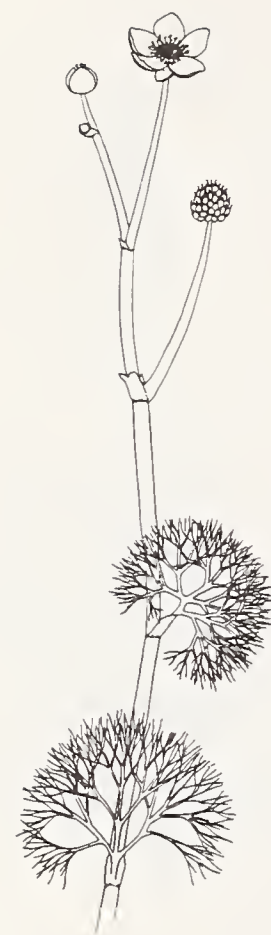
Rhododendron canadense
Azalea
Canadian Rhododendron

Rhododendron viscosum
(or Azalea viscosum)
Clammy Azalea
Swamp Azalea
Swamp Honeysuckle

b,s s b,s s p o x

Rhus vernix
(or Toxicodendron vernix)
Poison Sumac

s s s s



RANUNCULACEAE
Crowfoot Family
Ranunculus flabellaris Raf.
Yellow Crowfoot or Water-Crowfoot

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
common name(s)								

<u>Rhynchospora</u> spp.	(b,m,w)				(p)	o, fw, f		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Beak-rush								

Rice Cutgrass
see Leersia oryzoides

River Birch
see Betula nigra

Rope-bark
see Dirca palustris

<u>Rorippa islandica</u>							x	x
Marsh Cress								
Yellow Cress								

<u>Rosa nitida</u>						fw		x
Shining Rose								

<u>Rosa palustris</u>	s		s			o	x	x
Swamp Rose								

Rose Pogonia
see Pogonia ophioglossoides

Round-leaved Sundew
see Drosera rotundifolia

Rough Aster
see Aster radula

Rough Bedstraw
see Galium asprellum

Rough Buttonweed
see Diodia virginiana

Rough Hedge Nettle
see Stachys hispida

Roughleaf Goldenrod
see Solidago patula

Round-leaved Sundew
Drosera rotundifolia

Royal Fern
see Osmunda regalis

<u>Rubus hispidus</u>	s		s					
Swamp Dewberry								
Trailing Swamp Blackberry								



Rosa palustris Marsh.
Swamp Rose

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

<u>Rumex</u> spp.		w		w		o, fw, fu	x	x
Dock								
Golden Mexican								
Swamp Dock								

<u>Rumex verticillatus</u>		w				o		x
Swamp Dock								

Rushes
see (Juncaceae)

<u>Sagittaria graminea</u>						o		x
Grassy Arrowhead								

<u>Sagittaria latifolia</u>		m	m	s, m		o	x	x
Broadleaf Arrowhead								
Duck-potato								
Wapato								

St. John's Wort
see Hypericum spp.

(Salicaceae)
see p.

<u>Salix amygdaloides</u>	(s)					fw		x
(Salicaceae)								
Peach-leaved Willow								

<u>Salix bebbiana</u>	(s)				s	fw		x
(Salicaceae)								
Long-beaked Willow								

<u>Salix candida</u>	(s)					o		x
(Salicaceae)								
Hoary Willow								

<u>Salix discolor</u>	(s)			s	s	fw		x
(Salicaceae)								
Large Pussy Willow								
Pussy Willow								

<u>Salix lucida</u>	(s)					fw		x
(Salicaceae)								
Shining Willow	(s)					fw		x

<u>Salix nigra</u>	(s)	s	s	x	p	fw		x
(Salicaceae)								
American Hornbeam								
Black Willow								
Eastern Hophornbeam								

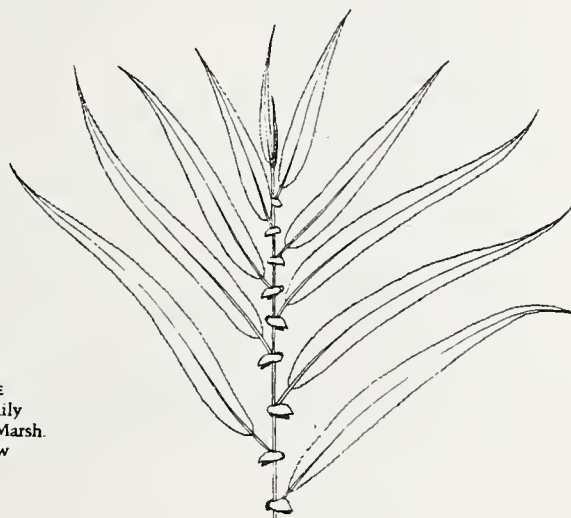
<u>Salix pyrifolia</u>	(s)			b		fw		x
(Salicaceae)								
Balsam-leaved Willow								



POLYGONACEAE
Buckwheat Family
Rumex orbiculatus Gray
Water-Dock

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								
<u>Salix rigida</u>	(s)					o		x
(Salicaceae)								
Heart-leaved Willow								
<u>Salix sericea</u>	(s)	s	s			o		x
(Salicaceae)								
Silky Willow								
<u>Salix serissima</u>	(s)					o		x
(Salicaceae)								
Autumn Willow								
<u>Sambucus canadensis</u>		s		s	p	fw		x
Common Elder								
Elderberry								
<u>Sarracenia purpurea</u>	b	b	b	b	p	o	x	x
Huntsman's-cup								
Indian-cup								
Pitcher-plant								
Sidesaddle-flower								
<u>Saururus cernuus</u>				s			x	x
Lizard's Tail								
Swamp-lily								
Water Dragon								
Scent-bottle								
see <u>Habenaria dilata</u>								
<u>Scirpus americanus</u>	(b,m,w)m					o		x
(Cyperaceae)								
American Bulrush								
Chair Maker's Rush								
Three-Square Bulrush								
<u>Scirpus atrovirens</u>	(b,m,w)				(p)	o		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Green Bulrush								

SALICACEAE
 Willow Family
Salix nigra Marsh.
 Black Willow



SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

<u>Scirpus cyperinus</u>	(b,m,w)	w,m	w,m	s,w,m	(p)	fw		x
(Cyperaceae)								
Wool-grass								
Wooly Sedge								

<u>Scirpus validus</u>	(b,m,w)	m			(p)			
(Cyperaceae)								
Softstem Bulrush								

<u>Scutellaria galericulata</u>		s		s,w,m		o		x
Common Skullcap								
Marsh Skullcap								

<u>Scutellaria lateriflora</u>		s				fw	x	x
Blue Skullcap								
Mad-Dog Skullcap								

Sedges
see (Cyperaceae)

Seedbox
see Ludwigia alternifolia

<u>Senecio aureus</u>				s,w		fw	x	x
Golden Groundsel								
Golden Ragwort								
Squaw-weed								

Sensitive Fern
see Onoclea sensibilis

Shadbush
see Amelanchier canadensis

Sharp-winged Monkey Flower
see Mimulus alatus

Shining Cyperus
see Cyperus rivularis

Shining Rose
see Rosa nitida

Shining Willow
see Salix lucida

Shortawn Foxtail
see Alopecurus aequalis

Showy Lady's Slipper
see Cypripedium reginae

Shrubby Cinquefoil
see Potentilla fruticosa

LABIATAE
Mint Family
Scutellaria lateriflora L.
Mad-dog Skullcap

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		131/40	131/40	131/40	131/40	131/40	131/40
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Sidesaddle-flower
see Sarracenia purpurea

Silky Dogwood
see Cornus amomum

Silky Willow
see Salix sericea

Sium suave
Common Water Parsnip
Water Parsnip

S

O

X

X

Skullcap
see Scutellaria

Skunk Cabbage
see Symplocarpus foetidus

Slender Cottonsedge
see Eriophorum gracile

Slender Fimbristylis
see Fimbristylis spp.

Slippery Elm
see Ulmus rubra

Small Bedstraw
see Galium trifidum

Small Purple-Fringed Orchid
see Habenaria psycodes

Smaller Forget-me-not
see Myosotis laxa

Smallspike False Nettle
see Boehmeria cylindrica

Smaller Forget-me-not
see Myosotis laxa

Smilacina trifoli
Labrador False Solomenseal

O

X

Smooth Winterberry
see Ilex laevigata

Smooth Witherod
see Viburnum nudum

Snake Mouth
see Pogonia ophioglossoides



Sium suave Walt.
Water-parsnip

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Soft-Maple
see Acer rubrum

Soft Rush
see Juncus effusus

Softstem Bulrush
see Scirpus validus

Solanum dulcamara f x
Bittersweet Nightshade

Soldier's Plume
see Habernaria psycodes

Solidago patula o x
Roughleaf Goldenrod

Solidago purshii x
Goldenrod

Solidago uliginosa o x
Bog Goldenrod
Marsh Goldenrod

Southern Harebell
see Campanula uliginosa

Southern Sheep Laurel
see Kalmia angustifolia

Southern Twayblade
see Listera australis

Southern White Cedar
see Chamaecyparis thyoides

Southern Wild Rice
see Zizaniopsis miliacea

(Sparganiaceae)
see p.

Sparganium spp. (m) m m m h o x
(Sparganiaceae)
Bur-reed

Spatter-dock
see Nuphar spp.

Speckled Alder
see Alnus rugosa

Sphagnum Moss
see Sphagnum spp.



Solidago uliginosa Nutt.
Marsh or Bog Goldenrod

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

<u>Sphagnum</u> spp.	b	b	b		p			x
Bog Moss								
Peat Moss								
Sphagnum Moss								

Spicebush
see Lindera benzoin

Spike-Rush
see Eleocharis spp.

Spindle Root
see Ludwigia hirtella

Spindle-fruited Seedbox
see Ludwigia sphaerocarpa

Spinulose Wood-Fern
see Dryopteris spinulosa

<u>Spiraea latifolia</u>	s					fw	x	x
Broadleaf Meadowsweet Spiraea								

<u>Spiraea tomentosa</u>	s							
Hardhack								
Steeple Bush								

<u>Spiranthes cernua</u>	b					fw	x	
Common Ladies' Tresses								
Nodding Ladies' Tresses								

Spotted Cowbane
see Cicuta maculata

Spruce
see Picea

Spotted Touch-me-not
see Impatiens capensis



SPHAGNACEAE
Sphagnum Moss Family
Sphagnum palustre
Boat-leaved Sphagnum

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40	.	AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Spring Cress
see Cardamine bulbosa

Squaw-weed
see Senecio aureus

Stachys hispida
see Rough Hedge Nettle

o x

Stachys palustris
Woundwort

o x x

Stachys tenuiflora
Hedge Nettle

fw x x

Steeple Bush
see Spiraea tomentosa

Stick-tight
see Bidens cernua or discoidea

Stiff Cowbane
see Oxypolis rigidior

Stout Woodreed
see Cinna arundinacea

Strangle-weed
see Cuscuta gronovii

Straw-colored Cyperus
see Cyperus strigosus

Subcordate Water-plantain
see Alisma subcordatum

Summersweet Clethra
see Clethra alnifolia

Swamp Azalea
see Azalea viscosum
or Rhododendron viscosum

Swamp Birch
see Betula pumila

Swamp Buttercup
see Ranunculus septentrionalis

Swamp Candles
see Lysimachia terrestris

Swamp Dewberry
see Rubus hispidus

Swamp Dock
see Rumex spp.



Senecio aureus L.
Golden Ragwort or Squaw-weed

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Swamp Dodder
see Cuscuta gronovii

Swamp Honeysuckle
see Azalea viscosum
or Rhodendron viscosum

Swamp Leucothoe
see Leucothoe racemosa

Swamp Loosestrife
see Decodon verticillatus

Swamp-Maple
see Acer rubrum

Swamp Milkweed
see Asclepias incarnata

Swamp Oak
see Quercus palustris

Swamp Rose
see Rosa palustris

Swamp St. John's Wort
see Hypericum spp.

Swamp White Oak
see Quercus bicolor

Swamp-lily
see Saururus cernuus

Swamp-pink
see Arethusa bulbosa
or Calopogon pulchellus

Sweet Coltsfoot
see Petasites palmatus

Sweet Gale
see Myrica gale

Sweet Pepperbush
see Clethra alnifolia

Sweetbay
see Magnolia virginiana

Sweetflag
see Acorus calamus

Sycamore
see Plantanus occidentalis



ASCLEPIADACEAE
Milkweed family
Asclepias incarnata L.
Swamp-Milkweed

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								
<u>Symplocarpus foetidus</u>	s	s	s	s,m	(p)	o	x	x
(Araceae)								
Common Skunk Cabbage								
Tall White Orchid								
see <u>Habenaria dilatata</u>								
Tamarack								
see <u>Larix laricina</u>								
Tawny Cotton-grass								
see <u>Eriophorum virginicum</u>								
<u>Thalictrum</u> spp.		w		s,w,m		f,fw	x	x
Meadow-Rue								
Thinleaf Cotton-sedge								
see <u>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</u>								
Thoroughwort								
see <u>Eupatorium perfoliatum</u>								
Three-Square Bulrush								
see <u>Scirpus americanus</u>								
Three-way Sedge								
see <u>Dulichium arundinaceum</u>								
<u>Thuja occidentalis</u>				b,s				
Northern White Cedar								
Tickseed Sunflower								
see <u>Bidens coronata</u>								
Toothleaf Flatsedge								
see <u>Cyperus dentatus</u>								
<u>Toxicodendron vernix</u>	s	s	s	s	p	o		x
(or <u>rhus vernix</u>)								
Poison Sumac								

Symplocarpus foetidus (L.) Nutt.
Skunk-cabbage



SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Trailing Swamp Blackberry
see Rubus hispidus

<u>Trollius laxus</u>						o	x	x
American Globeflower								

True Forget-me-not
see Myosotis scorpioides

<u>Tsuga canadensis</u>	s		s		t	fu		x
Eastern Hemlock								

Tuckahoe
see Peltandra virginica

Turk's Cap Lily
see Lilium canadense

<u>Tussilago farfara</u>						fu	x	x
Coltsfoot								

Tussock Sedge
see Carex stricta

Twig Rush
see Cladium mariscoides

Twisted Yellow-eyed Grass
see Xyris torta

<u>Typha</u> spp.	m	m	m	m	p	o	x	x
Cat-tails								

<u>Ulmus americana</u>	s		s		t	fw		x
American Elm								
White Elm								

<u>Ulmus rubra</u>						f		x
Slippery Elm								



ULMACEAE
Elm Family
Ulmus americana L.
American Elm or White Elm

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								
Umbrella Pennywort see <u>Hydrocotyle umbellata</u>								
Umbrella Sedge see <u>Cyperus strigosus</u>								
<u>Utricularia</u> spp. Bladderwort	m		m	b	h	o	x	x
<u>Vaccinium caesariense</u> New Jersey Blueberry						o		x
<u>Vaccinium corymbosum</u> Highbush Blueberry	s	s	s	s	t	fw		x
<u>Vaccinium macrocarpon</u> Large Cranberry		b	b	b,s	p	o	x	x
<u>Vallisneria americana</u> (Hydrocharitaceae) Eel Grass Wild Celery	m		m		h	o	x	x
Variegated Horsetail see <u>Equisetum variegatum</u>								
<u>Veratrum viride</u> Indian Poke Northern False Hellebore White Hellebore	s	s	s	s,w	p	fw	x	x
<u>Verbena</u> spp. Verbena	w					f, fu, fw, o	x	x
Verbena see <u>Verbena</u> spp.								
<u>Veronia noveboracensis</u> New York Ironweed						fw	x	x

Vaccinium corymbosum L.
Highbush-Blueberry



SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Veronica angallis-aquatica
 Brook Pimpernal
 Water Speedwell

o x x

Vervain
 see Verbena spp.

Viburnum cassinoides
 White-rod
 Wild-raisin
 Witherod

s fw x

Viburnum dendatum
 or recognitum
 Arrow-wood

s f, fw x x

Viburnum nudum
 Possumhaw
 Smooth Witherod

s o x

Viola pallens
 Northern White Violet
 Wild White Violet

o x

Virginia Chain Fern
 see Woodwardia virginica

Virginia Hedge-hyssop
 see Gratiola virginiana

Virginia Meadow Beauty
 see Rhexia virginica

Wapato
 see Sagittaria latifolia

Water-Arum
 see Calla palustris

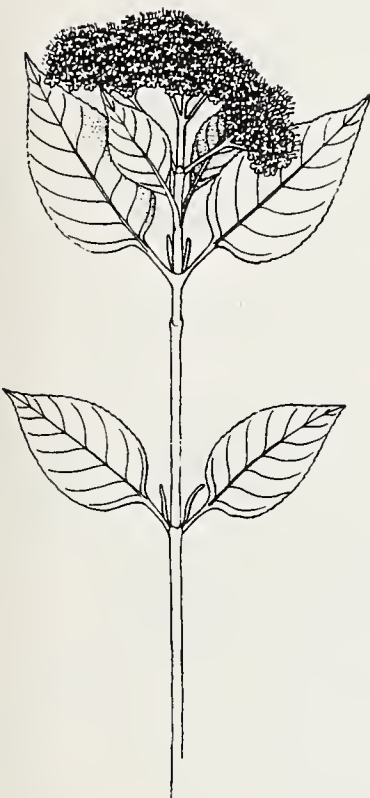
Water Avens
 see Geum rivale

Water Chickweeds
 see Callitriche spp.

Water Crowfoot
 see Ranunculus flabellaris

Water Dragon
 see Saururus cernuus

Water Flaxseed
 see Lemna minor



CAPRIFOLIACEAE
 Honeysuckle Family
Viburnum cassinoides L.
 Witherod or Wild-raisin

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Water Hemlock
see Cicuta

Water Horehound
see Lycopus virginicus

Water Horsetail
see Equisetum fluviatile

Water Lily
see Nymphaea spp.

Water-Lobelia
see Lobelia dortmanna

Water Marigold
see Megalodonta beckii

Water-Milfoil
see Myriophyllum spp.

Water Millet
see Echinochloa walteri

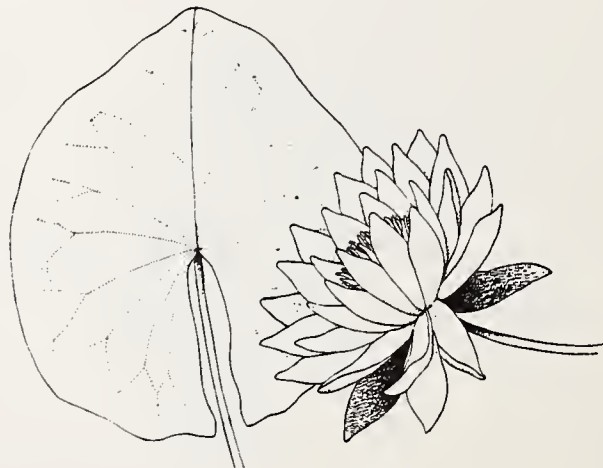
Water Oak
see Quercus palustris

Water Oats
see Zizania aquatica

Water Oleander
see Decodon verticillatus

Water Parsnip
see Sium suave

Water Purslane
see Ludwigia palustris



Nymphaea odorata Ait.
Fragrant Water-lily or Pond-lily

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>		131/40			AUDUBON	AUDUBON		
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Water Shield
see Brasenia schreberi

Water Smartweed
see Polygonum spp.

Water Speedwell
see Veronica anagallis-aquatica

Water Stargrass
see Zosterella dubia

Water Starworts
see Callitriche spp.

Water Willow
see Decodon verticillatus

Water-meal
see Wolffia spp.

Water-plantain
see Alisma

Watercress
see Nasturtium officianale

Waterweed
see Elodea spp.

White Buttons
see Eriocaulon spp.

White Camass
see Zigadenus glaucus

White Cedar
see Chamaecyparis thyoides

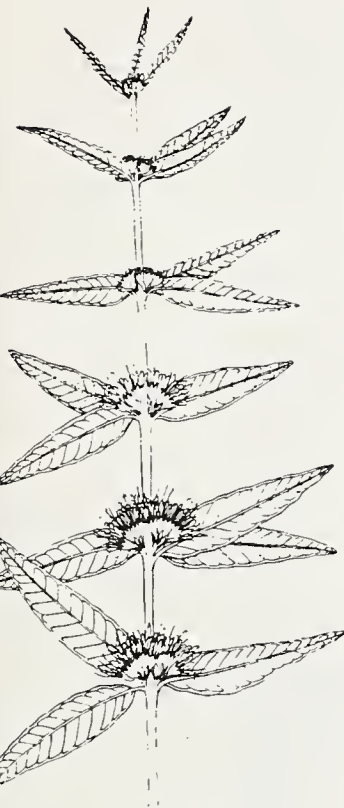
White Elm
see Ulmus americana

White Grass
see Leersia virginica

White Hellebore
see Veratrum viride

White-plantain
see Alisma subcordatum

White-rod
see Virburnum cassinoides



LYTHRACEAE
Loosestrife Family
Decodon verticillatus (L.) Ell.
Swamp-Loosestrife or Water-willow

SPECIES	M.G.L. CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40	AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)							
<u>common name(s)</u>							

White Turtlehead
see Chelone glabra

Whorled Pennywort
see Hydrocotyle verticillata

Wild Calla
see Calla palustris

Wild Celery
see Vallisneria americana

Wild Rice
see Zizania aquatica

Wild White Violet
see Viola pallens

Wild-raisin
see Virburnum cassinoides

Willow
see Salix

Willowweed
see Epilobium

Winged Alatum
see Lythrum alatum

Winterberry
see Ilex

Wiropy
see Impatiens capensis

Wood-reedgrass
see Cinna arundinacea

Witherod
see Viburnum cassinoides

Wolffia spp. (b,s)
(Lemnaceae)
Water-meal

o x x

Woodwardia areolata
Netted Chain Fern

fw x

Woodwardia virginica
Virginia Chain Fern

b

o x

Wool-grass
see Scirpus cyperinus



Woodwardia virginica (L.) Sm.
Virginian Chain-Fern

SPECIES	M.G.L.	CT	MASS.	NAT.	EPA	FWS	COX	MAGEE
<u>scientific name</u>	131/40		AUDUBON	AUDUBON				
(family name)								
<u>common name(s)</u>								

Wooly Sedge
see Scirpus cyperinus

Woundwort
see Stachys palustris

Xyris caroliniana b fw x
Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass

Xyris montana o x
Northern Yellow-eyed Grass

Xyris torta o x
Twisted Yellow-eyed Grass

Yellow Cress
see Rorippa islandica

Yellow Flag
see Iris pseudacorus

Yellow Iris
see Iris pseudacorus

Yellow Pond Lily
see Nuphar spp.

Yellow-eyed Grass
see Xyris

Yellow-water Crowfoot
see Ranunculus flabellaris

Yellowseed False Pimpernel
see Lindernia dubia

Zigadenus glaucus f x
White Camass

Zizania aquatica (m,w) m m h o x
(Gramineae)
Annual Wild Rice
Water Oats

Zizaniopsis miliacea (w,m) (h) o x
(Gramineae)
Southern Wild Rice

Zosterella dubia o x
Water Stargrass



XYRIDACEAE
Yellow-eyed Grass Family
Xyris caroliniana Walt.
Yellow-eyed Grass

